

# THE Northwest Farmer

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## Breeding and Sale of Cavalry Horses in Alberta.

The situation of the Northwest as it relates to the breeding and training and sale of cavalry remounts has been very ably described by Frank Oliver, M. P. for Edmonton:—

"Alberta was not able ten years ago to provide a horse suitable for the British army. But a great many horses of a different type from the heavy cavalry horse are now called for and the class now in demand is a class particularly available on the ranches of the Northwest. The chief difficulty is not in the production of horses, not in the securing of capital to rear the horses, but, in making connection between the market in Great Britain and the scene of production on this side of the water.

"It may be asked, Why does not the trade develop itself, just as did the trade in cattle and in wheat? The reason is, because this is a special article, required only for a special market. If it were an article of worldwide demand, there would be no special effort necessary in the way of bringing it to market; but, the conditions in regard to the horse industry are that it is a special industry to supply a special market. Just as in the case of the cheese industry, or the butter industry, which supplied a special market and the conditions were such that something more than the mere natural course of trade was necessary in order to bring about the desired results. It is so in the case of this horse industry. Although we have the horses, and although Great Britain furnishes a market, it remains a fact that while Great Britain has purchased, during the past year or two not less than 100,000 horses in the country to the south of us, and not less than 200,000 or 300,000 horses in different parts of the world, Great Britain has, so far, not purchased a single horse from the Canadian Northwest, although the horses are there for sale, and although the horses are of the quality that were proven to be by those which were sent to South Africa as mounts for the second contingent, and the Strathconas. The very reason that there was a difficulty in the way of procuring range horses suitable for cavalry in the past is the reason of the disadvantages of these horses at the present time. What the British cavalry wanted years ago was the largest and heaviest animals that could be produced of the class required in order to carry weight. To produce such a horse, the conditions had to be adapted to its production; that is to say, convenience of stabling, feeding and breeding had to be all of the most complete character. Such conveniences do not exist on the western ranches, and as a consequence, horses were not reared of a size then demanded by the British army. But, to-day, the British army is not asking for such large horses. What is wanted now is a horse of possibly smaller size, but with greater endurance, and it is in that feature that the Canadian Northwest excels, we claim, any other country in the world. As compared with the stable-reared horse, there can be

no question that the horse reared on the plains, on the range, which has faced the heat of summer and the cold of winter, is certainly an animal which can stand the vicissitudes and hardships of a military campaign in a way that the stable-reared horse cannot possibly be expected to do. Taking horses of an equal weight from the prairies and from the farms, the prairie horse is worth far more for practical purposes than the stable-reared horse. But, the very fact that he has been reared on the range, and consequently is not a gentle horse, is the very reason of the difficulty that exists in marketing him for army purposes. When the army wants a horse it wants a gentle horse, a horse that can be handled. The prairie horse is good, but he is not gentle, and he has to be made gentle before he can be used. There is the difficulty which is now in hand, and there is the difficulty that is asked to be met by the establishment of an im-

## Col. Dent's Visit.

It is satisfactory to learn that Col. Dent is meeting with unqualified success in purchasing remounts in the Territories. At Cochrane some 125 horses were shown and 61 purchased. His High River trip was a little disappointing. He only succeeded in buying about 100 horses. There can be no doubt that the Colonel is the freest buyer of light horses that ever came to this country. He thoroughly appreciates the fact that the animals selected are for immediate service and overlooks many defects that would disqualify them under ordinary conditions. As we are going to press, Col. Dent is engaged in purchasing in Southern Alberta. Lethbridge was somewhat of a failure, only one carload being bought, but Macleod and Pincher Creek promise to do well and it is more than probable that there will be upwards of 1,000 horses shown at

## The Good Beef Steer.

J. G. Imboden is one of the very best judges of beef cattle on this continent to-day. At a live stock convention he gave his views as follows:—

There is no one breed of beef cattle better than all others under all circumstances and conditions. The trouble with cattle from the butchers' standpoint is too big shoulders, giving the fore quarters too large a proportion to the rest of the carcass. The muscles that are exercised the most are the toughest; for this reason the inside two-thirds of the round is good, while the outside third is not so good. A thick, mellow hide—not a hard, harsh hide—denotes more clean meat than a thin hide. A straight back, well sprung rib and width of loin indicates a large amount of high priced meats in a carcass. The comparison of ani-



A Settler's Home in Western Canada.

perial remount depot in the Northwest, where it will be possible to break these horses, or have them broken for military purposes. The reason why it is necessary that there should be special convenience for this purpose is, that while it costs practically nothing to rear a horse, it costs a good deal to break him, and he must be kept in use or the advantage of the breaking is lost. The ordinary horse rearer cannot keep on his range a number of unused, broken horses. The expense of breaking them and the impossibility of keeping them broken absolutely prevents this. A horse then, must be broken immediately previous to his being sold, in order that the full advantage of his breaking shall be secured. It is because of this condition that the necessity exists for some general arrangement whereby horses can be marketed in large numbers, and brought together for the purpose of being broken economically, and disposed of at the time."

One of the large Maple Creek horse ranchers has invested in an artificial impregnator for use among his breeding mares.

Calgary on the 29th of June. The Territorial Horse Breeders' Association has announced the following new points and return dates for Colonel Dent:—

Calgary, Saturday, June 29th.  
Medicine Hat, Friday, July 5th.  
Maple Creek, Monday, July 8th.  
Edmonton, Friday, July 12th.  
Calgary, Tuesday, July 16th.  
Okotoks, Thursday, July 18th.  
Kamloops, B.C., Monday, July 22nd.  
Vernon, B. C., Thursday, July 25th.

It is expected that after the party has visited British Columbia dates will be made to cover certain points in Eastern Assiniboia, probably Moose Jaw, Regina and Qu'Appelle, and, if it is thought that a sufficient number of suitable horses can be obtained in the Province of Manitoba, one or two points will be visited there on the return journey of the purchasing party.

W. H. Bryce, Percy, Assa., reports that one of his cows had triplets recently and all are doing well. He says twins are very common in his neighborhood this spring.

imals in the show ring is often so close that the awarding of the prize turns on a very small point, as a tie or a dimple in the back, which cuts no figure in the usefulness or profit of the animal. A typical beef animal should have a thicker neck than the dairy breeds, the flesh should begin at the front; the animal should have the greatest possible thickness of flesh along the back between the shoulder and the hips, and the width of the hip should be carried forward to the shoulders. The Angus are the thickest-fleshed beef cattle; their greatest fault is too much of a spread of the shoulder blades at the top; they do not mature quite as quick as the Herefords. It would be hard to tell which of the beef breeds at thirty months old on the same care and feed would make the greatest gain. Young animals develop muscle along with the fat, and when fattened young contain a larger proportion of lean meat to the fat and are hence more profitable to the butcher. The first 1,000 pounds put on a steer is the cheapest as the animal is growing as well as fattening and the cost of increase of weight increases with the age.

### "Breaking" Colts.

The value of any horse is increased or lessened by his education or training. Many colts are ruined in breaking. Many are never broken at all. There are three classes of men who break colts. One is the good, kind, patient fellow, who lets the colt do about as it pleases. It can go, stop, turn, etc., without remonstrance. Such colts make head strong, deceitful, unreliable horses. Then there is the man who goes at the colt to break or kill—jerking, jamming, whipping, swearing. Colts broken by such men sometimes get over their fright, by proper handling, but are most likely to be natural fools like their breakers. They are always nervous; always ready to scare and run.

The right man stands between these two extremes. He is kind and patient, but firm. His effort is to convince the colt that he is "boss." He has the horse under control, always, and to accomplish this it is not necessary to knock the horse down every time you approach him.

As we usually have from ten to fifteen head of draft bred horses I will try to tell how they are broken. We always halter-break when young and handle frequently until three years old, when their harness education commences. The first colt is quietly harnessed in the stall and left awhile to view himself. Then a strap is fastened on the end of the harness tugs and the breaker stands behind the colt far enough to be out of reach of his heels, and rubs him with the tug, as he would be rubbed when hitched. We found this to be a good thing. If the colt is going to kick in harness we thus find it out before hitching. When he will stand around and behave nicely in the stall, he is bridled, leaving the halter under the bridle.

Next is the leading. This is beside a well broken horse also harnessed, the colt always on the right or off side. That halter strap is securely tied in the hame ring on the older horse so the colt cannot break away. The breaker mounts the older horse and leads the colt by a strap on his bridle. Always keep the colt up even and he will not try to hang back when driven. If he is led a couple of miles he will usually stand still and behave until hitched. We mostly hitch to a sled; the colt is still tied to the lead horse and the breaker dismounts. One takes the lines, another leads the colt until he gets well started. We seldom have any trouble and soon have colts driving nicely. It is the careful handling before hitching that makes breaking easy. It never pays to hurry at first.

It is believed by some who don't know that draft horses are all sluggish and slow. While there are some such, as in all breeds, there are also some as high spirited as Thoroughbreds. We well remember one mettled, rather nervous colt, that at first harnessing could not be induced to leave the stable until a quick move rattled the harness; then his conclusion to go was so sudden that no one went with him. Finding himself loose his first gesture was to jump over a twenty foot bank, then canvass an acre lot at a gait that was wonderful. He was soon captured and seemed to forget his caper, and made a work horse of high order. On the other extreme, a 1,600 pound 3-year-old paid no attention to harness, whip, or anything else except feed. So much confidence had we in his sluggishness that his first trip was made to the land roller, to which he paid no more attention than had it not been there. There can be no iron clad rule for colt breaking. Their dispositions are like people's—no two exactly alike.—Michigan Farmer.

A number of the cattle ranchers are seeding meadows with Brome grass for hay-growing purposes. Peter Eide, of Bantry, west of Medicine Hat, has 75 acres sown with this grass.

When writing, mention this paper.

## WANT, SALE, EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

**For Sale**—Improved farms. Apply to A. G. McDougall, Virden, Man. 10-14

**For Sale**—Wolf Hound pups, \$5 each if taken at six weeks old. T. Chapman, Rountbwaite, Man. 10-14

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**For Sale or to Rent**—Splendid Stock Farm north of Minnedosa, half section, good buildings, nine roomed house, stabling for eighty head of cattle, live spring on place, all fenced, plenty of feed, will rent 20 Hereford cattle on shares, splendid chance for right man. For further particulars apply to Peter le Boutillier, Clanwilliam, Man., or to Myers & Robinson Minnedosa, Man.

**Agents Wanted** for the New Pictorial Doctor and Live Stock Cyclopaedia, revised to 1901 with the assistance of the Professors of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont. The finest illustrated, cheapest and best book of its kind ever published. Large wages for agents. Particulars mailed free. Address World Publishing Company, Guelph, Ont. 11

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## MARKET SALES.

My next series of market sales will commence at Indian Head, June 27th, day after day, Wolseley, Grenfell, Whitewood, Wapella. Parties intending to attend these sales, see posters. I can place a carload of horses at any of the above places. Parties buying such should correspond with

Wm. Dixon, Auctioneer, Grenfell, Assa.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

**BUTTER JERSEYS FOR SALE** from noted prize-winning stock. Both sexes—all ages. Reasonable prices. Mrs. E. M. Jones, Box 324, Brockville, Ontario, Canada. Write for what you want.

**D. FRASER & SONS**, Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns, Shropshires, and Southdown Sheep, Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty from the best strains in the U.S.

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**WM. M. CHAMPION**, Roselawn Farm, Reaburn P.O., Man., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire Swine and White Rock Poultry. W. P. R. eggs, \$1.50 per setting, or three settings \$3.00.

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**W. C. EDWARDS & CO.**, North Nation Mills, P.Q., importers and breeders of Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

**J. VAN VEEN**, breeder of Galloway and Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Lake View Ranch, Elie Hills, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.

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**D. ALLISON**, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland Man. Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine.

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### Dried Blood as a Tonic for Young Calves.

Professor Otis, of the Kansas Experiment Station, has just issued the following bulletin:—

For two years the Kansas Experiment Station has used dried blood in connection with its experiments in feeding calves. In March, 1899, one of our cows gave birth to a calf weighing 86 pounds. This calf was allowed to suck for several weeks, to assist in reducing the inflammation in the dam's udder. On account of poor quality and quantity of milk, the calf did very poorly, and to save its life it became necessary to remove him from his dam. With the ordinary treatment accorded our calves he grew worse and worse, and when 79 days old weighed only 90 pounds, or four pounds heavier than at birth. Although no one would have given ten cents for the calf at this time, an effort was made to bring him out. He was given castor oil, laudanum, fresh eggs, calf meal, and, as a last resort, dried blood. With the blood the calf commenced to improve, and in a short time was gaining at the rate of nearly 14 pounds per week, and not infrequently as high as 17 to 18 pounds per week. When a year old he weighed 578 pounds—a pretty good record for a calf that gained only four pounds for the first 79 days of its existence.

The dried blood consumed during parts of three months amounted to 7½ pounds. At 2 cents per pound, the cost was 15 cents.

In October, 1900, a heifer belonging to the Agricultural College dropped her first calf. The calf was small and sickly, and for the first few weeks did very poorly, as is shown by the fact that on December 1 it weighed two pounds less than on November 1. For a few weeks its life was in a very critical condition, but when induced to eat a little dried blood with its milk it began to improve and has been making fair gains ever since.

Dried blood is not only good for a weak calf, but is an excellent remedy for any calf subject to scours. The Kansas Experiment Station has just purchased 20 young calves. Frequently these calves arrive at the Station badly affected with scours; a little dried blood always brings about a cure. Recently a test was made with five calves that happened to be scouring at the same time. With two of these dried blood was fed after reducing the regular feed of milk. With the other three the dried blood was fed without changing the supply of milk. In the former case the calves recovered from the scours after two feeds; in the latter after three feeds. With the seven head of young calves under experiment at the Kansas Station during the past year, there has not been a single case of scours that dried blood has failed to check.

In feeding dried blood, a teaspoonful at a feed is a great plenty. This should be continued until the scours disappear. In case of a weak calf, the allowance may be gradually increased to a tablespoonful at a feed. To prevent the dried blood from settling to the bottom of the pail, where the calf will be unable to get it, it may be stirred in the milk while the calf is drinking, or the milk and blood may be fed immediately after being thoroughly mixed. Since dried blood is such a cheap and effective remedy, it will pay anyone who raises calves by hand to have a little available whenever a calf shows signs of disorders in its digestive tract. It can be obtained from

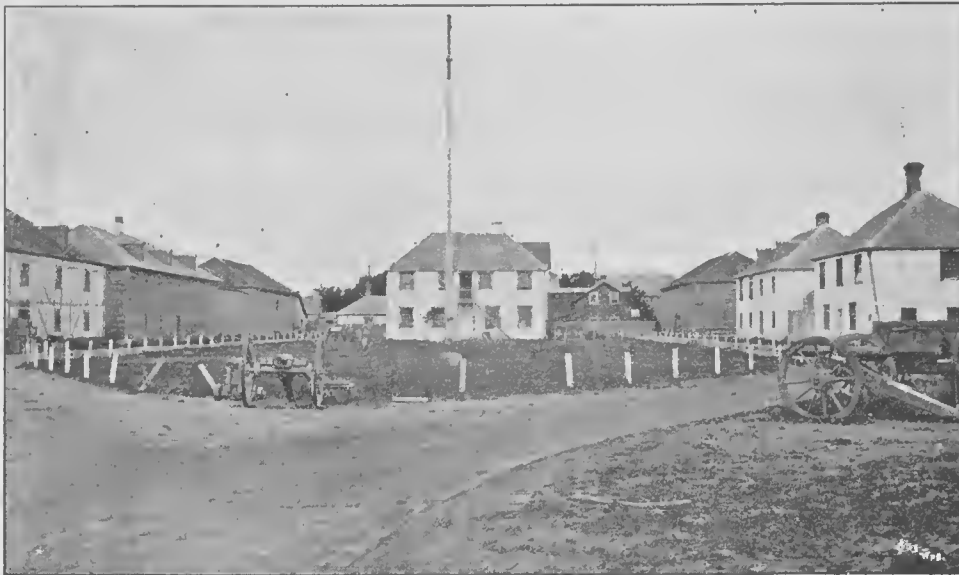
any of the large packers. When ordering, state that the blood is wanted for feeding purposes.

### Five Fastest Harness Mares.

The five fastest mares that have raced on the harness turf are Alix, 2:03½, trotting; Nancy Hanks, 2:04, trotting; Lady of the Manor, 2:04½, pacing; Lena N., 2:05½, pacing, and Bessie Bonchill, 2:05½, pacing. Alix is in the stud, in foal to Directum, 2:05½, champion trotting stallion; Nancy Hanks is at Ponkapog farm, near Boston, suckling a foal by Arion and in foal again to Peter the Great; Lady of the Manor, who is the champion pacing mare, broke down last fall at Louisville in a workout, and has been bred to Direct Hal, the colt Ed. Geers sold to the Hamlins for \$10,000; Lena N. lost her foal by Star Pointer when it was a few days old, and has since been bred at Parkville farm, Brooklyn, N.Y., to Directly, 2:03½; while Bessie Bonchill is still in use on the road. She has had three foals, though, beginning when she was three years old, when she produced a handsome chestnut filly now known as Miss Pearl, by Alatus, 2:09½, son of Aleyone. This filly, born in 1895, is now owned at Maple Leaf farm, South Charleston, Ohio, and shows great speed, and probably possesses the greatest speed in-

### Thoroughbred Blood on the Farm.

This idea has been repeatedly ventilated in the columns of The Farmer, and has the confident endorsement of a great number of good sound horse critics. A few weeks ago John Renton, of Deloraine, who has seen a good deal in his time, came out strongly in the columns of The Farmer in favor of the Thoroughbred and against the Cleveland Bay as a sire to be used on farm mares, and that opinion is not a theory but a deduction from facts that have come under his own observation. In the Breeders' Gazette the same question has been gone over and over for months and the amusing thing is that most of the difficulties have been started by men who have not any personal knowledge, while the men who have had such knowledge speak with confidence on the value of the Thoroughbred blood. One wonderful horse of this stamp was the get of a Thoroughbred out of a Clyde mare, and the men who had never heard of such a combination, were quite sure no such cross could be depended upon. People whose memories can go back so far can well remember that one of the most powerful weight-carrying hunters of his day was owned by Colonel Peel and got by the Derby winner Touchstone out of a Clyde mare on his farm.



Interior View of Old Fort Garry.

heritance of any filly of her age. Bessie Bonchill was the first pacing mare to beat 2:06, and that she should have paced so fast after having produced and suckled foals is most remarkable.

### Heavy Clydesdale Colts.

In our last issue David Marwood, Treherne, reported his two-year-old Clydesdale colt as 1,760 lbs. and of fine quality at that. In a recent issue of the Breeders' Gazette, R. C. Kyle, of Green County, Ohio, has the following on the same subject, and we give the details for further comparison:—

"We have a colt that is two years old to-day, May 15. He stands 15.3 hands in height; length 88 inches; girth 84 inches; kidney 84 inches; front cannon 11½ inches; above knee 16 inches; 12 inches below hock and 18 inches above; back 20 inches; croup 20 inches; hip 28 inches; width of hip 28 inches; between fore legs 9 inches; weight 1,500 pounds. We have a yearling to-day (May 15) that stands 15 hands high; girth 72 inches; kidney 76 inches; above front knee 16 inches; below 10½ inches; hind leg 17 inches above hock; 11½ below; back 18 inches; croup 18 inches; width 22 inches; weight 1,090 lbs. These colts are Clydesdales and their only white marks are small stars on forehead."

These are very good colts, but the Treherne two-year-old still leads.

One of the best letters in the Gazette on this subject is by J. E. Wing, who hits the mark more than once to good purpose. One of the great merits of the old style Thoroughbred was his staying power, not only on a race course, but on long and severe runs for days at a time. Now that sort of horse is not wanted and therefore not bred for. Mr. Wing wisely says "never mind the speed, it is the staying power we want, and that is best found in a horse that is large, compact, well knit and well muscled. When that sort of horse was mated to a roomy mare the colt was with rare exceptions a splendid example of steady working power, plucky action and endurance, for with all the influence of the sire he had generally abundance of mother's milk and constitution of the soundest. Mr. Wing notes one point of which we have seen striking examples. He says that a colt with this warm blood in his veins is never a suitable mate for an ordinary horse. His nerves are more alert and the moment he is asked to move he goes with a will, while the other is more slow in the wits as in everything else. The result is that the more alert animal, finding he cannot move the load alone, loses patience and there is a mess for which he is blamed. Mate such a horse with one of his own sort and everything will go well. Even on a walk the warm blood tells. As we get to understand the grade Thoroughbred better we will value him more.

## CANCER

For 6 cents in stamps we will send you full particulars of a pleasant home treatment. No knife. No plaster.

Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

We have given the Cleveland Bay more than one trial and as a rule been badly disappointed. If we could get the right stamp of Thoroughbred to mate with our farm mares in the production of general purpose colts we could never get enough of them, for everybody would want them.

### Sheep Dip and Why We Should Use It.

This is the season when if at any time sheep can be dipped with the greatest advantage and ought to be dipped if their owners were properly posted in their business. A sheep that is tormented every hour of its existence by ticks and other animal parasites cannot feed to profit, and the time and money spent in dipping to kill those parasites are well spent. One of the objections raised by some people is the cost of the various patented appliances now sold for the purpose. They are not cheap in one sense. A one gallon tin of most of these preparations will sell by retail at about \$2. But that comes to only about 3 to 6 cents for each sheep, and, a sheep that has been relieved of its tormentors will gain that much in condition within the first fortnight. Wool is certainly very low priced now and with little prospect of a rise in value, but the fleece that has not gained in value double the amount spent in dipping must be a very poor sort indeed.

The Farmer has taken pains to get to bed rock on this dipping question and we are told all round that sheep dip is a very slow selling article of trade. One English maker, thinking this must be a country of large possibilities for business, sent out a car load lot and had to take most of it back again. The Mormons use the simple old fashioned tobacco dips, and such dips may be convenient when nothing better can be had. But there is hardly any dip now offered here that would fail to give full satisfaction if used according to the printed directions on the tins. These tins can be had in any size convenient for the user, and the man who neglects to use some one variety is not his own friend.

The right time to dip is when the fleece has been taken off or as soon after as is convenient, and every lamb should be dipped at the same time. More mutton and a better quality of wool would be the result. Slipshod work in any line of farm work is the least profitable and sheep are no exception to this rule.

From June 5th to June 20th, 1901, 38 cows were admitted to the Advanced Registry of the American Holstein Record Association for performance in producing butter fat.

A wonderful ride was accomplished by Mr. Cowper Thornhill, of the Bell Inn, at Stilton, England, on April 29, 1745. An inscription on a print of the time tells us that he started from Stilton at 4 in the morning, rode to London, 71 miles, and reached the Queen's Arms, opposite Shoreditch Church, in 3 hours and 52 minutes, returned to Stilton in 4 hours and 12 minutes, and came back to London in 4 hours and 13 minutes. He thus won easily his bet that he would perform this feat in fifteen hours. The race excited great interest, and it is said that the road for miles was lined with people waiting to see Thornhill pass.

When writing advertisers, mention The Nor-West Farmer.

**Harness Dressing.**

The care of harness is too frequently neglected on the farm, but it will pay every farmer to look carefully after his harness. The following emulsion is given by a reliable authority as an excellent thing to use in softening hard straps:—

Take one bar of good strong washing soap, dissolve in a quart of water, and bring to boiling. To this add one pint of kerosene oil, and stir; beat and churn the whole until it combines into a creamy emulsion.

Now have a tub of warm water ready and into this mix the emulsion. When well mixed put in the harness and let it soak some time; then with a stiff brush rub and brush the straps thoroughly, and they will come clean very easily. Let it dry a little, until dry on the outside, and then apply the harness oil. As a general thing neatsfoot oil is the best to use. A good many successful men claim that fish oil is just as good. At any rate it is generally conceded that animal oils are the best. Next come the vegetable oils, and lastly mineral oils. Some men recommend the addition of about one-fifth coal oil.

To make the oil black add a little lampblack. Old straps that have become so brittle that they will crack when bent can be wonderfully softened by a good soaking and oiling. New harness should be oiled at least twice a year; and would be better for a lighter dressing every month, if the time could be given for it.

**A Good Milker a Regular Breeder.**

There is a very close connection between breeding and milking qualities of cows, or, for the matter of that, of any other class of animals. A good milker is usually a regular breeder; the regular breeder is usually a good milker. There is a tendency, when cattle are kept for beef qualities alone, to degenerate in poor milkers, and at the same time become shy breeders; fat and fecundity do not harmonize. The cow that keeps very fat all the time on grass can seldom be relied upon as a breeder. At least that has been our experience.

We do not claim that phenomenal milking qualities are essential to regular breeding, but the cow that gives 200 pounds of butter fat a year seldom gives cause for the complaint that she is a shy breeder. The same rule applies to hogs, sheep, mares and every other kind of female stock on the farm. The connection between good milking and good breeding is a natural one. The man who does not regard it and select accordingly, is likely to get punished for his over-sight.—Wallace's Farmer.

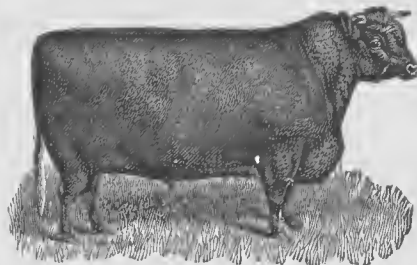
**Loss of Sheep in Australia.**

The Australian Banking Record gives some extraordinary figures relating to sheep raising in Australia. It appears that during the past eight years the stock of sheep in the Australian Federation has diminished from 124,500,000 to less than 93,000,000, and that it is now probably less owing to the destruction by fire of the Queensland pastures last year. At the end of 1899 there were, according to Government returns, 15,226,479 sheep in Queensland; and the number is now estimated at only a little more than half. But for the advance in the price of wool owing to the South African war and other causes, it is said that bankruptcy must have overtaken the squatters and sheep raisers; and the damage to the industry must in any case take years to repair. The same number of the Record which gives the figures of the losses of sheep states that the indebtedness of the Australian population to the banks is now about \$25 per head, which is in addition to the public debts, amounting to nearly \$200 per head.

**THE WESTERN FARMER'S****LIVE STOCK INSURANCE CO.**

D. PRITCHARD, President. H. S. Paterson, Secretary P. O. Box 1382.

The best insurance is when risk is greatest. Claims paid for three months ending February 12th, 1901, \$1145.11. Write for particulars. **AGENTS WANTED.**

**Marchmont Stock Farm.****Scotch-bred SHORTHORNS**

OF  
MINA, MISSIE, ROSEBUD, WIMPLE,  
DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, JEALOUSY  
And other well-known popular Scotch tribes.

"Prince Alpine" (imp.) got by "Emancipator" (6544) at the head of the herd, assisted by "Crown Jewel 16th," first-prize winner at Toronto, '97-'98.

**3 YEARLING BULLS  
12 BULL CALVES**

FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICES.

7 miles north of Winnipeg.  
Telephone No. 1004 B.

W. S. LISTER, Middlechurch P. O.

**Prairie Home Stock Farm.**CLYDESDALES SHORTHORNS SHROPSHIRE  
BERKSHIRES YORKSHIRES

Shorthorn herd headed by Judge, imp. Jubilee and Ribbon's Choice. Ayrshires of the best quality, herd headed by Surprise of Burdette. Oak Lodge Mighty 7th and a large number of high-class sows represent the approved bacon type of Yorkshires. The Berkshire boar, Victor (Teasdale), sweepstakes at Brandon and Winnipeg, 1900, and 30 sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding, make up the Berkshire herd. Farm one mile from the station. Visitors welcome. Prices and quality right.

THOS. GREENWAY, Proprietor. JAS. YULE, Manager, CRYSTAL CITY.

**Ripley's Fly Remover**

Instantly removes all flies, mosquitoes, lice and other insects from cattle, horses and other animals sprayed with it. It is healing to any sore. Animals rest easy and feed quickly all day. Cows give 1/2 more milk, which is a big saving. 1 gal. will protect 500 cows. Money refunded if animals are not protected. Indorsed by the best class of people. Order at once and secure agency, you can sell hundreds of gallons. 1 gal. \$1.10, 2 gal. \$2.10, 5 gal. \$4.50, 10 gal. \$9.00. Ripley's Special Sprayer to apply same, \$1. 5 gal. Compressed Air Sprayer to apply same on large herds, \$6.25. Address, RIPLEY HARDWARE COMPANY, BOX 201, GRAFTON, ILL. Branch Office: 34 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass.

**FARMS AND STOCK**For sale at all times. Apply to  
H. R. KEYES, - Keyes, Man.**Oak Lodge YORKSHIRES**  
ARE THE CORRECT TYPE TO  
BRING THE GREATEST PROFIT.

We breed our winners, and we win more prizes than all other herds combined at Toronto, London, and other large shows. Sweepstakes in bacon classes over all other breeds in dressed carcass competition, also on foot, for two years in succession. Championship carcass in bacon class at Chicago, 1900. First-prize herd at Toronto Industrial for nine years. Write for prices.

Brethour &amp; Saunders, Burford, Ont.

**PURVES THOMSON,  
PILOT MOUND, MAN.**

Choice bred Shorthorns and registered Clydesdales. One yearling Stallion & some very choice mares and fillies for sale. One imported yearling Bull and also one Bull calf from Caithness, and a few good show heifers and young cows and heifer calves for sale from Caithness.

When writing, mention The Farmer.

**PEDIGREED COLLIE DOGS.**

Scotch Collie (sable) dog pups, sired by Merlin, reserve puppy at Chicago in 1896.

Fox Terrier puppies for sale in April, sired by Norfolk Bowler, brother of champion Victorious.

Norfolk Bowler's service fee is \$20.  
All dogs eligible for registration.

W. J. LUMSDEN, - Hanlan, Man.

When writing, mention The Farmer.

**Shorthorns****SEVERAL BULL CALVES FOR SALE**

From seven months to one year old.  
Head of the herd, Lord Stanley 25th.  
Correspondence solicited.

Walter James - Rosser, Man.

**J. A. S. MACMILLAN,  
Live Stock Agent and Importer, Brandon.**

Having a large connection amongst many of the foremost breeders in Great Britain, I guarantee to supply pure-bred Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs of any British breeds for exhibition or breeding purposes on the most favorable terms. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices on application. P.O. Box 483.

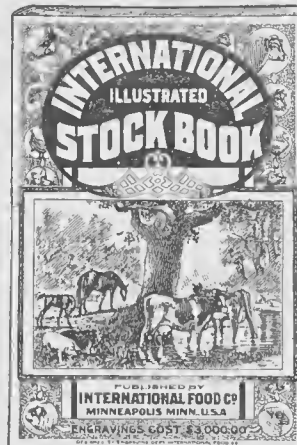
**JOHN WALLACE,  
Cartwright, Man.**

Breeder of high-class

**HEREFORDS**

15 young bulls for sale.

When writing advertisers, mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

**A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE**

We will mail you a copy Free, POSTAGE PREPAID,

If you write us and answer 3 questions: 1st—Did you ever use "International Stock Food?" 2nd—How many head of stock do you own? 3rd—Name this paper.

This book contains 183 Large Colored Engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, etc., with a description of the different breeds. The editor of this paper strongly endorses book.

It also contains a very finely illustrated and Valuable Veterinary Department.

This engraving shows the beautiful design of outside cover which is printed in 6 brilliant colors. The size of this book is 9 1/2 by 6 1/2 inches, and the engravings cost us over \$3000.00.

WE WILL GIVE YOU \$14. WORTH OF "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" IF BOOK IS NOT AS STATED.

"International Stock Food" is a perfectly safe vegetable stimulating tonic and blood purifier. It fattens Cattle, Hogs, Sheep or Horses in 30 days less time and saves grain, because it greatly aids digestion and assimilation so that each animal obtains more nutrition from all grain eaten. It is extra good for stallions, brood mares, bulls, cows, rams and ewes, as it permanently strengthens and invigorates the entire system. 500,000 stockmen endorse it. Many use 200 lbs. per year. It makes Colts, Calves, Lambs and Pigs grow very rapidly even in the winter, and only costs 17 1/2 Cents Feeds for One Cent.

Guaranteed to make Hogs weigh 300 lbs. at 6 months, and to save your Hogs from Hog Cholera, because it is a peculiar stimulating tonic, blood purifier and general system strengthener.

"International Stock Food" won highest award and medal at Paris 1900.  
Your money will be refunded if it ever fails. Beware of inferior substitutes.

OUR 20,000 DEALERS GIVE THIS BOOK FREE WITH "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" IN 25 LB. PAILS.

Largest Stock Food Factory in the World. Capital Paid In \$300,000.00.

Write for Book to **INTERNATIONAL FOOD CO.,** Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. A.

Our Stallions Buttonwood 2:17 by Nutwood (600) and International Stock Food by Hartford (3574) eat "I. S. F." every day. We own the Big Horse that is 19 hands and weighs 2500 at 4 years. We own the Big Cow that is 6 feet tall, 10 feet long and weighed 2570 at 6 years. Our Big Short-Horn Steer weighed 3000 at 3 years. We have fed "International Stock Food" for years to our stallions, brood mares, colts, driving horses, work horses, cattle and hogs.

"International Stock Food" is harmless even if taken into the human system. We refer to this paper.

**BUCKETS OF WORMS**

Then Every Hog of a Car Load Gained 3 Lbs. Per Day For 60 Days.  
International Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

DEAR SIR:—I have just fed "International Stock Food" to a car load of shoats and they made an average gain of 3 lbs. every day. "International Stock Food" beats all kinds that I have ever tried and I have fed several kinds. Hogs all around me were dying with Hog Cholera and I never lost a hog. After they commenced eating "International Stock Food" you could fill a bucket with worms that had passed from them. I think that my car load has made a wonderful gain by using your Food. Yours truly,

J. W. SHERRILL.

OSCEOLA, MISSOURI.



## AMONG THE BREEDERS.

A tailless mare colt has just been born at the ranch of Robinson & Trent, Graburn, near Medicine Hat.

Wm. Sharman, Souris, reports a successful trip west with his shipment of bulls and leaves again to attend the Edmonton and Calgary exhibitions.

Atlas, a Clydesdale stallion, well known in the Moose Jaw district, and last owned by Ben Smith, Boharm, has just died of kidney trouble.

Oswald Palmer, a stock breeder of established repute from Nebraska, will settle in the neighborhood of Calgary, and begin the breeding of Herefords, of which he will take in some first rate specimens. He has also bought a choice Shire stallion, Blaisdon Harold, to be used in breeding high grade farm horses.

James Yule, manager of the Prairie Home Stock Farm, has just gone east to look after a few more good things and gather up a car of the purchases he made on his last trip east. He has lately sold to J. G. Washington, Ninga, the yearling bull Cumberland, a bull calf to Alex. Stevenson, Wakopa, another bull calf to D. Clark, Bottineau, and lots of pigs all round. He reports stock as in splendid condition, and crops all that could be wished.

A very capable entrant into the breeders' circle is J. A. McKellar, the recently elected secretary of the Brandon Farmers' Institute. There are now over 70 head of pure bred Herefords on his farm and the herd bull is Stone's Clarence 1st, 109,048, imported in dam and bred by F. W. Stone, Jr., Kidge, England, sire Clarence, 77,926, dam Sweetheart 32nd, 100,986. He is a choice stamp of Hereford and though Mr. McKellar will not take him into the show ring he expects to turn out later on many good ones of his get.

James Glennie, Longburn, sends us a month's record of his grand old cow Daisy Teake's Queen. She calved on May 29th. He began weighing on June 1st, when she gave 56 lbs. milk. Since then she has run over 70 lbs., some days giving as high as 75 lbs., without any forcing. Her 4-year-old daughter Florenta Teake has averaged 60 lbs. since May 8th, Daisy Teake's bull calf weighed 124 lbs. when dropped. His sire is the young imported bull Chief Mercedes de Koll, whose sire is brother to the great cow that a few months ago beat the world's record with 28½ lbs. of butter in a week. Mr. Glennie has already eight calves from this bull, five of them heifers.

While at the Blyth plowing match the other day we looked at Tully Elder's 20-months-old Clydesdale colt, Wales McGregor. He is a light bay, four white feet and white stripe on face. This promising colt is out of Nancy McGregor, by Prince of Wales, 1st prize in his class at Winnipeg and Brandon in 1898 and a favorite in his own district. This colt is well turned and with capital bone and a great deal of quality. He weighs about 1,450 lbs. and will be shown at Winnipeg. The second is Border Chief, a dapple bay, with one white foot. He is by imported stock and was bred by John Cowie, Markham, Ont., and is just two years old. He is well coupled, with good barrel and promises to develop into a big horse. In all Mr. Elder has six pure bred Clydes, three of them mares, and one an eight months old colt.

Holstein-Friesian Breed of Cattle, 54 pages. This is a handbook, giving in short compass a history of the breeding and its development in America. Among other claims advanced for the merits of the breed by its promoters, is this: The physicians of Chicago advise their weak patients to use milk from one noted Holstein dairy for the reason that in their opinion the vitality exhibited by the cows is naturally transferred to the milk, and therefore is more valuable to children and invalids. Anyone wishing to learn more of the claims put forth for the breed by its supporters may secure a copy free by applying to S. Hoxie, Yorkville, New York.

Quarterly Report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, 216 pages, by F. D. Cohurn, Topeka, Kansas. Close on half of this report is devoted to the Shorthorn breed of cattle and contains papers by several of the best known Shorthorn men in the States. These papers are full of interesting and valuable information and make capital reading for everyone interested in the cosmopolitan breed. Warfield, Pickrell, Wallace and Cohurn, are among the names at the head of these papers and the illustrations are well selected and executed.

The last half of the report contains papers read at the annual meeting of the Board, all of practical interest to farmers. We hope to give extracts from this report in future issues.

Common-Sense Ideas for Dairymen, by Geo. H. Blake, cloth, price \$1.00. This book is what its title indicates it to be and is an exposition of the methods pursued by the most practical and successful dairymen in the far-famed Elgin district. It embraces instruction in selecting, feeding and caring for dairy cattle, corn and clover culture, care of milk, milk and cream testing, cheese and butter making in the factory and on the farm, tells all about creamery buildings and farmers' dairy clubs. It is a book full of information for any dairyman.

The Annual Report of the Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba for 1900 has been issued, as well as pamphlets on Notes of Travel in the Athabasca and Slave Lake Regions in 1899, by W. J. McLean, ex-Hudson's Bay Factor. Early Red River Culture, by Mrs. George Bryce, and Early Icelandic Settlements in Canada, by Sigfr. Jonasson, editor of the Logherg. All the publications of this society are interesting and we hope to make extracts from them in future issues.

## Pointers.

We feed Herbageum to horses, cows, calves and pigs with good results; for pigs it is especially fine. We buy small, thin pigs, and soon have them in fine condition with Herbageum. In 1897 one pig that we bought, and which weighed about 125 lbs., live weight, in three and a half months dressed 650 lbs. of fine pork. Another one in 1898, in four and a half months, from not over 125 lbs., live weight, dressed 485 lbs. We get good results always, but of course the above were extra.

HEBERT & GUERTIN.

St. Charles River, Richlieu, Que.  
Aug. 1st, 1899.

I fed Herbageum to a horse with blood in such bad order that wherever the harness rubbed the flesh became raw, and there were sores all over his body. In a short time after beginning its use he was cured, and the flesh became healthy. I also fed it to a pig bad with diarrhoea. In two days it was better, and in five days cured. One of my customers had a pig weighing about 200 lbs. that got off its feed and would not eat anything. He gave it Herbageum, and in two or three days it was feeding all right again, and when killed dressed 450 lbs. of pork.

JOSEPH BUSSIÈRE.

Bulstrode, Que., Aug. 10, 1899.

If You Want increased returns of milk, butter, eggs, cheese and flesh, use HERBAGEUM.

The Beaver Mfg. Co., of Galt, Ont., are the Sole Manufacturers of Herbageum, which is a registered preparation, and every package has the registered word "Herbageum" thereon. It is sold only in 2 lb. and 4 lb. packages, and never at less than 25c. for 2 lbs. nor less than 50c. for 4 lbs. At \$12.00 per 100 lbs. it is the most economical preparation sold. Persons representing as Herbageum preparations made by ANY OTHER FIRM ARE GUILTY OF FRAUD, and liable to criminal prosecution.

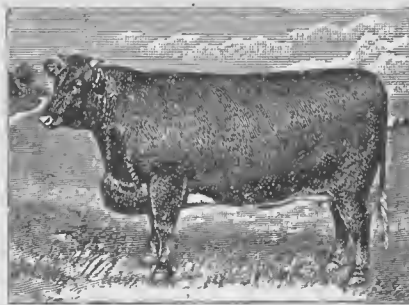
Herbageum is manufactured by the Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont., and can be purchased in nearly every town and village in Canada.

## J. E. SMITH OFFERS FOR SALE 3 CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

all prize-winners and fit to head any stud. Two of them imported from Scotland, three to six years of age. These stallions, all of good form, ample weight, good colors, and choice quality, were personally selected, and the best that money could buy. In order to make quick sales will be sold on a very small margin. Intending purchasers of a good useful stallion would consult their own interests to inspect these stallions before buying. Also for sale FILLIES and MARES, all ages. SHORTHORNS—hulls, cows and heifers, all ages, sired by Lord Stanley II and Golden Measure (imp.). A useful lot of breeding Shorthorns can be seen at Smithfield. All are kept in breeding trim. Buyers in search of moderate-priced cattle should not fail to see them. Come and see the stock. You will find it just as represented, and prices right.

J. E. SMITH, Smithfield Ave., BRANDON  
Telephone 4. P.O. Box 274.

GOLD MEDAL FOR HOME BRED SHORTHORN HERD  
IN 1899 AND 1900



Young Bulls and Heifers for sale, sired by Nobleman (imported), Topsman's Duke and Topsman, champion bull at Winnipeg, Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1899.

This herd also won the Open Herd Prize against all comers and first for bull and two of his get. This is the Herd to buy from.

Berkshires and Yorkshires.

J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man.

J. A. S. Macmillan,  
Importer and Breeder of Pure-Bred



Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep.

Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. Prices right. Terms easy. Full particulars on application. Apply P.O. Box 484, Brandon, Man.

## Oak Grove Farm



SHORTHORNS,  
YORKSHIRES,  
WHITE P. ROCKS

FOR SALE

Number of choice heifers. Boars fit for service 10 and 12 months old. Winnipeg prize winning sows due to farrow. Place your orders now. W. P. Rock cockerels and eggs for sale.

JAS. BRAY, Longburn, Man.

Herefords Herd headed by "Sir Ingle side 2nd," descended from the famous "Corrector," include many winners at leading fairs.

ED. T. PETAR, Parkdale, Man.

## HOLSTEINS YORKSHIRES BERKSHIRES

If you want the best, see my Holstein Cattle and Yorkshire and Berkshire Pigs at Virden, Brandon and Winnipeg fairs.

A. B. POTTER, Montgomery, Assa.

Maple Grove Farm, Portage la Prairie.



Shorthorn Cattle and large English Berkshires. Stock of my breeding took honors at Winnipeg and Portage fairs in 1900. I have a grand lot of spring pigs, also young sows with pig. Prices right. Call or write. Parties met by appointment at station.

J. A. FRASER, Proprietor.

## PRIZE-WINNING

## POLAND CHINA And TAMWORTH Swine



One of the best herds in the Dominion for show and breeding. Show-ring record proves this assertion. Klondyke Gold Dust, 1453, and Hayfield Pride, 1880, the equal of any males East or West, used in this herd. Sows from the noted prize-winners, Manitoba Chief, 1221, Chief Radiant, 39839, Free Trade Sanders and other strains. 40 spring pigs for this season's trade. If you want a good show pig or a herd header, write. We have just as good as can be found East or West. Give us your order—we guarantee satisfaction. Prices reasonable.

W. L. TRANN - Crystal City, Man.

## HOPE FARM GALLOWAYS

The largest herd of Registered Galloways west of the Great Lakes. Send for catalogue to

T. M. CAMPBELL, Manager,  
Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste.

## D. McBETH, OAK LAKE MAN.

BREEDER OF

Clydesdale Horses

AND

Shorthorn Cattle



I have a number of promising young Stallions for sale. My Shorthorn herd is headed by "Best Yet," bred by Hon. John Dryden, of Brooklyn, Ont. A number of young stock of both sexes, all registered, are for sale, and can be recommended as first-class animals. Correspondence solicited. Prices right.

## Thorndale Stock Farm

24 SHORTHORN BULLS  
30 " FEMALES

For sale. They are a good strong lot. Write to

JOHN S. ROBSON,  
Manitou, Man.



## The Gold Standard Herd.



High-priced pork and low-priced wheat suggests more hogs wanted. I have the kind that will make you 75 cents a bushel for your wheat. Do you want them? or do you prefer to sell your wheat for 40 cents? I am ready to sell spring pigs of either sex, singly or unrelated pairs, bred from large mature stock of the choicest breeding. Prices according to quality and age. Correspondence solicited. Address—

J. A. MCGILL, - Neepawa, Man.

## FOREST HOME FARM.



Shorthorns,  
Yorkshires

and

B. P. Rocks

At reasonable prices. A few choice young cows, heifers and heifer calves. Yorkshire pigs, both sex, sired by Imp. Summer Hill Premier and out of our choicest sows. A couple of sows in farrow for sale.

Carman, C.P.R.

Roland, N.P.R.

A. GRAHAM, Pomeroy, P.O.



## VETERINARY

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

### ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

#### Urinating Through Navel.

George Young, Glenella, Man.: "A filly foal passes some urine through her navel. What can be done for her? She is all right otherwise."

Answer.—This condition is owing to the failure of nature to close an opening which existed during foetal life and should have become obliterated at or shortly after birth. It may be closed by ligating the urachus, as the passage is technically called. Throw the foal down, and seize the urachus with the thumb and finger of the left hand, pulling it away from the belly, with the right hand pass a curved needle threaded with stout silk or catgut, through the skin, around the urachus and out again as near the point of entrance of the needle as possible so as not to include much skin. Now tie the ligature tightly and let it remain as long as it will.

#### Sick Young Pigs.

J. L. S., Portage la Prairie: "A neighbor of mine has a number of pure-bred Tamworth pigs which are dying off one by one, just seem to lie down gasping for breath, until they die. We opened one and found the bowels completely empty and the stomach full of a yellowish liquid like gall, and the gall sac was empty, have been fed on soft feed with their mother; are about six weeks old and not weaned. What is the trouble and how can we prevent or cure them?"

Answer.—We confess to being rather puzzled by your question, as the information given seems to point to an affection of the lungs and no mention is made of the appearance of those organs at the post-mortem examination. The "gasping for breath" is characteristic of lung disease, while the appearances found in the stomach and bowels are such as might be found in a case of pneumonia. Under the circumstances we can offer no advice and merely remind you that good nursing is half the battle in such cases and drugging is often only a secondary aid to nature in effecting a cure.

#### Chronic Cough—Double Teat.

W. J. Witter, Cordova, Man.: "1. A young cow, three years old in November, had a calf about the first of April. Has had a cough ever since. Is in good health. What can I give her for it? 2. A yearling heifer, from a valuable dairy cow, has one teat that is double, one part is half an inch longer than the other; could the short part be cut off?"

Answer.—1. Blister her throat with mustard and turpentine, and give her twice daily a tablespoonful of oil of tar.

2. If each teat has an opening into the milk reservoir it would not be safe to remove either, as the milk would probably keep escaping through the open duct and a lacteal fistula would result. If no duct is present in the smaller teat it had better be removed. Cut it off with a sharp knife and stop the bleeding by searing with a red hot iron.

#### Bloody Milk.

Farmer, Green Ridge, Man.: "A cow in good condition about three weeks ago commenced giving bloody milk from one teat. After milking a little out, it is clear of blood until near end of milking, when it is almost all blood. To-day there were several chunks of clotted blood at the start of milking, no soreness in udder. The vein in teat seems enlarged."

Answer.—This is caused by the rupture of a vein inside the udder, probably the result of an accidental blow upon the part. The handling of the teat in milking is sufficient to cause the vein to bleed again at each milking, and you may have trouble with it until the cow is nearly dry. The best way to promote the healing of the vein is to avoid milking by the hand and use a teat syphon or milking tube instead. This is a little silver plated tube that is passed into the teat and the milk flows out through it.

#### Shoulder Abscess.

G. C. S., Waskada, Man.: "I have a four-year-old mare about 1,100 lbs. Started her to work for the first time this spring along with two others about same size on a 14-inch walking plough. I also did some harrowing with the three on a 2-horse harrow. After working a week I noticed a large lump

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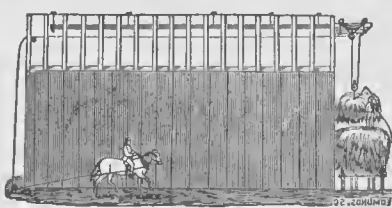
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on the point of shoulder. Let her off work and bathed it three times a day with warm water to bring it to a head, but failed. Then turned her into pasture field for two weeks, during which time lump reduced in size considerably; then worked her again for another week, cutting out a hole in the sweat pad and padding up collar so as to take draught off lump. After four days' work, it began to swell up considerably and became very hard, then let her off work again and on advice of neighbor used cold water cloths tied on over lump, which again reduced it quite a piece. Let her run in pasture field for another three weeks, then took her to a V.S. He told me to put on a snug fitting collar and put her to work until it came to a head, then bring her in and he would open it. Now, I find to follow V.S.'s advice, maro pulls with other shoulder to ease the sore one. If I continue I will be liable to sweeney on the other, so I have started to blister with turpentine to bring it to a head. As V.S. said, it was too big to cut out. Lump has never had skin off nor been scalded. Some people tell me to let her off work all summer and it would go away."

Answer.—Lumps of this kind arise from the pressure of the collar injuring one of the deep lymphatic glands which lie beneath the muscle covering the shoulder. Usually there is a small collection of matter (pus) surrounded by an area of thick fibrous tissue almost as tough to cut into as gristle. The treatment prescribed by your veterinarian is often successful in causing the fibrous area to soften and break down into pus. The abscess can then be safely opened and the evacuation of the pus is usually followed by a permanent cure. Friction of the part with a stimulating liniment often has the same effect in producing softening and suppuration of the hardened area and we would advise you to rub the swelling daily with the following liniment:—Liquor ammoniac, one part, oil of turpentine, one part, olive oil, three parts. A few applications of this will blister the skin, when the part should be left alone until fluctuation can be detected, that is, the sensation conveyed to the hand, of fluid in the tissues, or the skin recovers sufficiently to permit of further rubbing.

#### Warts on Teats.

[If "Glenboro Subscriber" will send his name (not necessarily for publication) we will answer his question on the above subject. We cannot give answers in this column unless name of subscriber is given us.—Ed.]

#### Probably Tuberculosis.

Subscriber, Bagot, Man.: "I bought a cow in poor condition in March, had been straw fed. After calving same month she became very weak, and since going out on good pasture has not improved much. Coat is rough and has frequent cough. When being milked small clots of blood can be seen in milk."

Answer.—To make sure of the diagnosis you might have the cow tested with tuberculin. In any case, until you have done so you should isolate the cow from other cattle and not use her milk for dairy purposes. The milk might be boiled and then fed safely to calves or pigs, but not otherwise. In cases of tuberculosis which are in an early stage, good results and apparent cures have followed treatment by nourishing food, sunlight and fresh air, and with this object you might profitably feed the cow some chopped grain in addition to the natural remedies which she will be getting while at pasture.

#### Holding Her Milk.

Old Sailor, Rapid City, Man.: "A four years old cow calved four weeks ago; calf was taken away at once, but I was unable to draw any milk from the cow until calf was brought back again. It has been the same ever since, have kept the calf out of her sight for three days, but she still held her milk. Having to lash her hind legs together every milking, as she kicks very bad. Kindly tell me how to test a cow's milk for pregnancy. I fancy I saw something about it in one of last year's numbers, but I cannot find it."

Answer.—There is no use trying to force the cow into giving her milk, as the means used to restrain and compel the animal will have a tendency to check the secretion of milk and eventually to dry her up. You should coax her at milking time with a pail of bran mash or some other bovine delicacy and place her calf where she can see it and smell it. These measures will generally succeed if patiently followed, but if no improvement results from a fair trial of the system the cow had better be prepared for beef, as she will never be any good for dairy purposes. We do not know of any means, at the disposal of the farmer, for testing a cow's milk to ascertain if she is pregnant.

#### Strain of the Back Tendons.

Subscriber, Beulah, Man.: "A 5-year-old mare, weight 1,300 lbs., worked this winter teaming. Noticed her lame on hind leg one morning after a 23 mile trip, about 25th March. Gave her about eight days' rest, hind leg started to recover, but she started then to limp on right front foot. Then sweeney in shoulder and sprain of back tendons developed in leg. Tendons badly puffed and swollen from just above fetlock joint, for about seven inches up towards knee. Bathed swelling with warm water and kept bandaged with wet cloth. Then blistered with mercury hinoide and Spanish flies, both tendons and shoulder, repeated two or three times, shod her with shoe slightly raised at back. Now in pasture,

not improved any. Swelling rather firm, when foot is moved a slight grating is noticed as though two surfaces were slipping one on the other. Barely places foot to the ground, fetlock tilted away forward. Think sweeney has nothing to do with lameness. What shall I do for that?"

Answer.—This is a case of severe strain of the flexor tendons with probably a partial rupture of some of the fibres. Ordinary remedies have been given a fair trial and our advice is to have the part "feather fired" by a good operator, who will advise as to after treatment. The operation of median neurectomy would be a suitable alternative if it is important to get the mare to work as soon as possible. We do not recommend any further blistering.

#### Result of Eating Poisonous Plants.

Subscriber, Ninga, Man.: "What can I do for my sheep when they have the following symptoms:—When first noticed they stand with their heads high and their stomachs drawn up, the hind legs spread apart, and a little far back. When started up they go sideways with the head held high and appear to see nothing. In a few hours they are stretched out with the head turned straight back and stiff, legs also stiff and drawn together, hump humped with stomach drawn up. Appear to be in continual pain, legs tremble, eyes roll, breathe heavy and fall to one side. Cannot check pain, sheep in good condition and running on grass. What can I do?"

Answer.—Your sheep have been eating some poisonous plant and the symptoms you describe are the effects of it upon the system. We cannot identify the plant from the description of the symptoms, but if you lose any more you should open the stomach and examine its contents to ascertain if possible what it is. At present we would advise a change of pasture.

#### Bloody Milk.

Subscriber, Brandon Hills, Man.: "Kindly tell me the reason why three of my cows, two of which are heifers which calved this month, have had bloody milk for about ten days after calving. They have never been dogged and were milked night and morning for about a week before calving."

Answer.—This may result from injury to the udder from a blow, or from congestion of this organ from too rich food, etc. If you can be sure that the heifers have received no injuries to their udders, it is probable that the richness of the pasture has occasioned a congested state of the milk glands, an excessive quantity of blood has been circulating through them and some of the blood has escaped from the vessels into the milk sinuses. In such cases, a dose of salts should be given and milking done as gently as possible.

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## The F.O. Mabey Co.

P.O. Box 522, Winnipeg, Man.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give their names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

### A Breeding Question.

Ignorance, Sidney, Man.: "Last year I bought a pure bred Yorkshire boar from a responsible breeder. Some pigs by him from black sows show two or three black spots. There are only one or two of the pigs marked in each litter, the rest are pure white. Should there be black spots on the pigs if the boar was pure bred? If the boar is not pure bred what shall I do?"

Answer.—Any novice in breeding knows that when a white boar is bred to a black sow the litter will likely be of mixed color. The boar being pure bred does not affect this law of nature, and the fact that only one or two pigs in each litter show a black mark or so speaks very well for the prepotency and the purity of your boar's breeding rather than otherwise.

### Evener for Wagon.

J. Browne, Grenfell, Assa., wants to know if J. S. D., Morris, would not think that the three-horse evener of the old Paterson binder attached to an unusually long wagon tongue would not be free from side-draft.

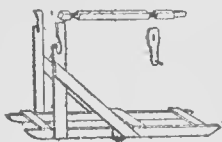
### Name Wanted.

Stonemason, Wapella, Assa., asks the number of perches in a wall of certain dimensions he is entitled to be paid for, but neglects to send his name. If he will send his name in compliance with the heading of this column he will receive an answer.

### Rolling Up Barb Wire.

As a supplement to the plans given in previous issues for rolling up barb-wire, we give the following, taken from the Iowa Homestead:—

Take two pieces for uprights of 2x6 inch stuff, four feet long, cut a two inch hole for the windlass, as seen in the illustration, leaving the back part three inches wide and front of hole one inch wide. The other two pieces for braces are four feet by six inches by one inch. The windlass is made of 4x4 inch stuff, and made to suit frame, places being cut, as shown in the illustration, so as to hold in place while being wound. Small sticks or pins are placed flaring at the ends of the part where the wire winds on so that it will not jump off when being wound. Don't have these sticks or pins too long or they will interfere with upright posts holding the windlass. I have eight of these windlasses and each will hold a quarter of a mile of barb wire. When one is filled take out, lay in wagon and put in a new one. Now make a runner like frame to go on the ground and fasten the uprights and braces to it. This can be made heavy so it can be loaded and heavy enough not to lift off the ground with the strain of the wire. I prefer to make it light and put it in a wagon box with windlass end about the centre of the wagon bed, allowing long run-



ners to rest against a six inch wide back end board. Tie the front end down by passing a rope or chain from the side posts under the wagon box. When ready to take up wire to move a fence, have wire off of posts, begin at one end and tie wire on windlass, let one man drive and one wind, keeping enough slack behind to draw tight on windlass. Drive along the fence and reel. When at one end tie the wire, if the windlass is full, set off, put on another, turn around and take up the next wire and so on. To lay out wire tie wire around corner post at end, drive down line of posts about two hundred yards, stop the team and put wire stretcher on rim of hind wheel. Now draw up the wire tightly, then while one man nails wire to posts let the man at the wagon the small wire, No. 10 and 12 smooth wire, from the top of one post to the bottom of the next post, going the way you are stretching. This braces the last post nailed. Your wagon must have a piece four and a half feet long fastened to the hind axle, with the other end on ground, with a sharp point, so as to hold wagon from backing when stretching wire from wheel. You can unwind spools without any work, for the team does it all. It does not require a mechanic to make this frame. I used nails for all of the work. Try it and you will be pleased with its convenience and light work.

### Cow Sucking Herself.

G. W. Bates, Kenlis, Assa.: "Having noticed in your valuable paper of some weeks previous an article on cow sucking herself, I am prompted to give you my experience in that line. After having tried several so-called cures, I have at last hit upon something at once simple and effective. Halter the cow and put on a surcingle. Then by taking a stick about 4 ft. 1 1/2 inches by 1 inch and boring a hole in each end and attaching it by a hame strap to halter and surcingle you will have a positive preventative."

### Curing a Switching Mare.

Subscriber, Napinka, Man.: "In answer to Subscriber in your last issue re switching mare. Professor Gleason, the noted horse trainer, would put a collar and harness on the mare and then take a piece of broom handle one foot long, place it across the tail just below the bone, now turn the tail over it, take a long piece of half inch rope, double it, put it around the tail close to the stick, run the ends through the loop, draw up tight, then bring the tail straight over the back and tie one rope in each hame ring. Leave for 12 hours, then let down. If she switches, put it up again. This has cured some bad switchers, but is no use if any abuse or unkind words are used. Nervousness is the cause."

### Three-Horse Evener.

R. J. Bassett, Glen Lyon, Man.: "I notice considerable enquiry in The Farmer about a three-horse evener for a wagon tongue that will have no side draft. My plan has always been to hang an ordinary three-horse evener under the tongue with a chain to the hind axle and I have seen no side draft from it."

### Milking Machines.

B. D. A., Winnipeg: "In answer to the enquiry of A. B., re milking machines, I would say that Messrs. Lawrence & Kennedy, of Glasgow, make a milking machine, but I do not know the price."

### Alkaline Land.

Agricola, Virden, Man.: "I. Can strong alkaline land, on which nothing grows, be put to any use? It is low and under water most of the time. I have been thinking that by mixing with cement or lime, or it might do alone, it could be made useful for building material. As you know, it is soft and pliable, like putty, but more sticky when damp and almost as hard as flint when real dry. Could it not be made into bricks or put into a wall, a tier at a time, leaving time to dry, while in this soft state. As a wall I do not think the rains would injure it when once dry, if they did it could be painted if made smoothly. Do you know if anything has been done in this line? If so, with what success? I intend to experiment, but before doing so thought I would like to be guided by the experience of others. 2. Will fairly strong alkaline land grow Brome grass successfully? What trees do best on it?"

Answer.—1. Buildings made of such clay and mixed with straw or hay have been successfully used in the south of England under the name of "cob walls." All such walls must be started with a layer of stones, not mortared, but dry, otherwise they will draw up moisture which will burst up when frost comes. In the old settlements of Mexico and California very strong walls of such clay, generally made up into large bricks, and called "adobe" were frequent and answered the purpose admirably. By pounding such clay into home-made wooden moulds, bricks 18 inches long and 9 inches square could be made, set with mortar and used for house building. For outhouses such walls would need protection from the horns and heels of stock. Near Qu'Appelle the Germans put up thick walls of such clay, mixed with boulder stones, making the cattle tread the straw into the wet earth before using it. A man with moderate ingenuity would find other ways of using such stuff for building purposes.

2. Brome is said to do very well on fairly strong alkaline land, but if you arrange to drain off the surface water and put straw or farm yard manure on it, it will become fit for cultivation to some extent. Oats will be the likeliest crop to try as a starter, and by sowing half a dozen varieties of grass you will learn from observation which is best. We favor poa compressa or Brome grass. If the Brome will take hold it will be much the most valuable, but the poa is more likely to live there.

### Killing Tumble Mustard.

Subscriber, North Portal, Assa.: "I started to follow 12 acres on the 7th June and harrowed as soon as it was plowed till it got too wet. Now I find that some of the tumble mustard that was plowed is beginning to show up along the edge of the furrows and being in blossom will soon be in seed. I would be glad to know the best way to destroy these plants. There are too many to pull, a disc might do some good, but the land is too sticky at present."

Answer.—Till the land has got dried you can do nothing to advantage and the more recently your land was plowed the more water it will now hold. The disc harrow is a very poor implement for cutting weeds, but if you cannot do better you may try it, going across the land for a start and a day or two later going the other way, always on

the warmest and driest day you can find. To get all the implements we need for such emergencies is very expensive, but a shovel toothed cultivator is best for such work. We saw a small farmer the other day working with a two feet scuffer. That is cheap and would go over much ground in a week.

### Heated Oats.

Subscriber, Hill Farm, Assa.: "I have about 150 bushels of oats which heated badly last autumn after being threshed. I turned them until they were cool and dry. They had a very musty appearance and had many hulls or immature grains among them. I put them through the fanning mill, which blew out many of the hulls and cleared the oats of must to a considerable extent. This spring they heated badly again and I turned them until they were cool and dry. They then looked as musty as they were before. I put them through the fanning mill again and blew out a lot of hulls and most of the must from the good oats, but still they have a musty smell. Are these oats fit for feeding? Is there any process or any remedy whereby the musty nature of the oats can be completely removed?"

Answer.—We think it very risky to feed such oats, especially to a horse, and know of no means to renovate them. They should have been spread on a loft when threshed. You might try some cheap beast with them in small quantities. Fresh slaked lime should kill the fungus germs on the hulls.

### Pasture on Gravelly Land.

W. J. Wetter, Cordova, Man.: "What kind of grass seed would be best to sow for pasture on gravelly land?"

Answer.—It is very difficult to name any grass that will suit gravelly land. If you look at it you will see that only a few varieties of weeds will grow there, the prairie crocus being the most likely. Such land should have a full dressing of manure plowed in as a help, and then you may try Brome grass, not to be cut as hay, but to be eaten next year as pasture. It is not too late to give it a trial and you can never have a better season. Write us what comes out of this as a guide to others in the same case.

### Cutting and Threshing Brome Grass.

Wm. Cairns, Macdonald, Man.: "Kindly let me know at what stage to cut Brome grass for seed and how to thresh it."

Answer.—The heads are ripe enough to cut when the straw has still a greenish hue. Perhaps your wisest plan would be to send a sample to Mr. Bedford, at Brandon, when you think it is nearly ready for cutting and ask his opinion. Some people manage to thresh by feeding in the heads of the sheaves a few inches and then drawing them out, but this is rather risky work. In threshing, the fan of the separator is reversed, to bring all the seed down over the sieves, and the fanning mill is also made to work backwards when cleaning. You must cut with a binder.

### To Exterminate Thistles.

J. L. S., Portage la Prairie: "We see and hear a lot about the Canada thistle these days, and think the question of how to get rid of them is facing many farmers. Could you give a practical recipe advising us how best to rid ourselves of this pest, if you are not already tired answering this question. We have been told the 'only' way for Manitoba is to cut the thistle when in flower and allow the air to get into the heart, and it will enter every root and fibre, and be the death of the plant. Is this correct?"

Answer.—The prescription you refer to is nonsensical. The thistle stores up starch in its underground roots, much in the same way as starch is stored in the tubers of a potato, and for precisely the same reason. That starch is a reserve stock of food on which the next generation is meant to live till it becomes self supporting. It is on this reserve of food that the thistle depends for its start in spring. If the shoots are cut off a couple of inches below the surface by means of a shovel shaped cultivator, more plants will strike out from below as fast as possible. These should be cut in the same way, and in all ordinary seasons the shoots thus cut off will die at once. Whether they will die in the present kind of weather is another question.

By repeating this form of cultivation pretty frequently the stock of underground food becomes pretty well exhausted and especially so if no time is allowed the plant to collect more food through its leaves, because those leaves are never allowed to form sufficiently to help in collecting a new stock of food. The result is that the plants are bound to die of sheer exhaustion. If the thistles are in growing grain early fall plowing will help to weaken them. This plan of killing thistles by exhausting their reserve store of food is equally suitable for all deep rooting perennial plants. If the work is done properly in suitable weather, it is easily seen that enormous numbers of annual seeds must be germinated and destroyed at the same time. Of course this class of work must be done systematically and persistently to ensure success. One great benefit from good work along this line is that the underground roots will soon decay and become valuable plant food and the root tracts will act as channels for air and water, so ensuring clean, well nourished crops for years after.

Another way recommended by some is to let the thistles reach the bloom stage, so working up nearly all the reserve force in the roots, and then mow them. A fresh rush of growth will follow, and this should be plowed under, proceeding as before till the strength of the plants has been exhausted. Those who seek to guide their work by studying the laws of plant life can understand the reason for the advice here given and plan their work accordingly.

## You Can Cure It.

### New Cure for Catarrh in Tablet Form.

The old time treatment for catarrh was in the form of douches or sprays; later on, internal remedies were given with greater success, but being in liquid or powdered form were inconvenient and were open to the same objection to all liquid remedies, that is, that they lose whatever medicinal power they may have had on exposure to the air.

The tablet is the ideal form in which to administer medication, but until recently no successful catarrh tablet had ever been attempted.

At this writing, however, a most excellent and palatable remedy for catarrh has been placed before the public and sold by druggists, called Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, composed of the most recent discoveries in medicines for the cure of catarrh, and results from their use have been highly gratifying.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets contain principally highly concentrated antiseptics, which kill the catarrh germs in the blood and mucous membranes, and in this respect are strictly scientific and modern, as it has been known for some years past by the ablest physicians that the most successful catarrh treatment was by inhaling or spraying antiseptics.

The use of inhalers, douches and sprays, however, is a nuisance and inconvenience, and moreover can in no wise compare with the same remedies given in tablet form, either in efficacy or convenience.



A clerk in a prominent insurance office in Pittsburg relates his experience with Stuart's Catarrh Tablets in a few words, but to the point. He says:—"Catarrh has been almost constantly with me for eight years; in this climate it seems impossible to get rid of it. I awoke every morning stuffed up and for the first half hour it was cough, gag, expectorate and sneeze before I could square myself for my day's work; no appetite, and a foul breath which annoyed me exceedingly."

"I used Stuart's Catarrh Tablets for two months and found them not only pleasant to take but they did the business, and I can sincerely recommend them to all catarrh sufferers."

Druggists sell Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at 50 cents for full sized package. They can be carried in the vest pocket and used at any time and as often as necessary. Guaranteed free from cocaine, mercury or any mineral poison; absolutely safe.

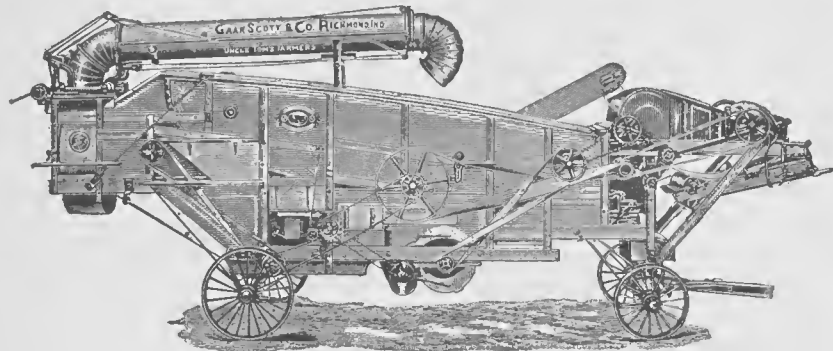


# GAAR-SCOTT 3-WAY CRANK Separator

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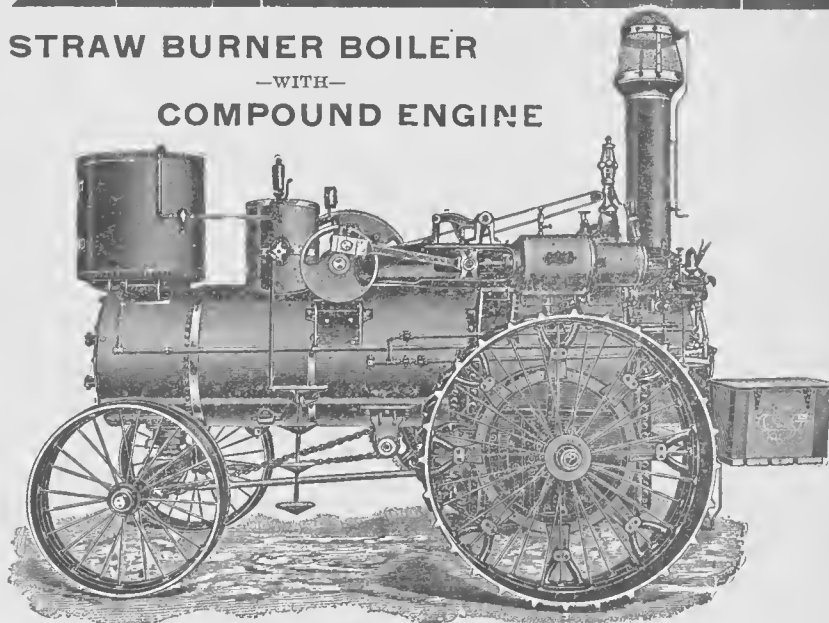
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See what Manitoba users of above outfits have to say of them before you place your order for 1901.

GAAR, SCOTT & CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Transfer Agents, JOHNSTON & STEWART

## Squatter's Rights.

Subscriber: "1. What are the regulations regarding squatting on unsurveyed lands? 2. If, upon a new district being surveyed, a squatter is found in occupation of C. P. R., Hudson's Bay, or school land, is the squatter allowed homestead privileges upon that land, or is he liable to be turned off without compensation, or what is his position? 3. What are the rights of a squatter as regards cutting timber and hay upon unsurveyed land? 4. What are the conditions regulating pre-emption of land by settlers?"

Answer.—1. The Dominion Lands Act on this point is as follows:—Whenever the survey of any township has been finally confirmed and such township opened for homestead entry, any person who has bona fide settled and made improvements before such confirmed survey on land in such township, shall have a prior right to obtain homestead entry for the land so settled on, if such right is exercised within three months after the land is open for settlement, and if such land has not been reserved or the right to homestead entry is not excepted under the provisions of this Act: No homestead entry shall be granted to any other person in respect of such land until three months after notice in writing has been given by the local agent to such bona fide settler that such land is open for settlement. 46 V., c. 17, s. 28.

2. He has no rights that the actual owner is bound to respect. But as a rule these companies will incline to favor such a squatter.

3. A squatter may get a permit on payment of 25c. to cut free of dues what dry wood he requires for his own use on his farm for fuel. He is not entitled to a free permit for building timber until he secures entry.

4. He must apply at the local office of the Dominion Government, where he will learn all he wants to know. If in Winnipeg district, the office is at 202 Main Street South.

## Fumigation with Formalin.

Subscriber, Gladstone, Man.: "Could you please tell me how to fumigate a house with formalin, also whether this fumigation will kill bed bugs? If used for this purpose would it be necessary to remove clothing from the room?"

Answer.—Formalin is used for fumigating a room by hanging up sheets and spreading on them about 8 oz. to a pint of pure formalin. Close up the room and leave it for two or three hours. It has a very strong penetrating odor and should be destructive to bed bugs, but whether they are killed by it or not we have not been able to ascertain. It is not necessary to remove clothing from the room. The formalin will not injure it, but it will take a few hours' exposure to the air to free clothing of the odor.

## Plan for a Piggery.

Novice, Macleod, Alta.: "I am about to erect a new piggery, to accommodate 75 hogs, but before doing so I thought I would seek some advice from you with reference to the best kind of building for the purpose. I have looked over several of your back numbers, and have not noticed any treatise on the subject. I would like the building arranged with the utmost convenience for cleaning out, and would also like to have cooking-room and store-room for grain, roots, etc., conveniently arranged. If cement floors are the right thing, please give detailed instructions how to construct, for I will have to be my own builder. Kindly give cost of materials used in proposed building, so as to guide one as to price of building

when finished. Lumber costs \$15 per thousand here, in the rough."

Answer.—It is very difficult for us to instruct a novice in the art of making reliable concrete, but you should read article on page 480 of the July 5th issue, 1899. Perhaps for you boards will be most reliable and easy. Bed 2x4 scantlings or even slabs will do, in sand, up level, and then nail on with a proper drop one or two inch boards. On page 240 of the April 20th issue of The Farmer of 1899 will be found a description and cut of the piggery at the Prairie Home Stock Farm, and on page 794, Nov 6th issue, 1899, of the one built by A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Ala. Read back over these papers and so far as book knowledge will go you will after that be no novice.

## Books Received.

School History of the United States. By J. B. McMaster.—This compact volume of over 500 pages covers the history of the U.S. from the discovery of America down to the present year. This long period could only be covered in closely condensed paragraphs, each numbered for reference, but it is rare to find so much information packed into so small a space. It is freely illustrated and numerous maps show the areas of the country at the dates referred to. It is altogether a capital specimen of condensed historical work.

Successful Farming. By William Rennie, Toronto.—Wm. Rennie is known to every farmer in Ontario and a good many outside of it as perhaps the most successful manager yet seen on the Ontario Agricultural Station. His thorough familiarity with all the best and most advanced lines of practical farming marked him out as the right man to take hold of that farm, and he did not disappoint his backers. In this volume of over 300 pages he gives in closely condensed form the cream of his large and long continued experience in advanced farming and practical gardening. There are 122 illustrations and the index alone covers over 30 pages.

A Treherne farmer has been putting to the test the opinion given by J. J. Ring at recent farmers' institutes that sprouted wheat will not grow. He says the sprouted seed did germinate and made good root and will try a bigger plot as an experiment. Tests made elsewhere have demonstrated that seed sprouted and then checked can be set growing later on, but the chances for such seed are too slim, and Mr. Ring was quite sound in his contention.

## BISSELL'S



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Built with solid Steel Heads in the Drums. Truss Rods under the frame. Heavy 2 inch Axle. Roller Bearings, Low Down Draught, 8, 9 and 12 ft lengths. A perfect beauty. Write for prices to

T. E. BISSELL,  
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See page 411 for Disc Harrow.

## What the Man Would Do if He Were a Boy.

Bishop Vincent is credited with the following brief summary, which, if diligently put into practice will be found better than an insurance of success in life issued by the strongest company on earth:—

"If I were a boy with my man's wisdom, I should eat wholesome food and no other and I should chew it well, and never 'bolt it down.' I should eat at regular hours, even if I had to have four meals a day. I should never touch tobacco, chewing gum, and patent medicine; never once go to bed without cleaning my teeth, never let a year go by without a dentist's inspection and treatment; never sit up late at night, unless a great emergency demanded it; never linger one moment in bed when the time came for getting up; never fail, every day, to rub every part of my body with a wet towel, and then with a dry one; never drink more than three or four tablespoonfuls of ice water at one time. All this takes will power—and that is all it does take.

"If I were a boy I would keep my own secrets, except as I revealed them to my father or mother, for the sake of securing their advice.

"I should not put unclean thoughts, pictures, sights, or stories in my memory and imagination, and no foul words on my tongue.

"I would treat little folks kindly, and not tease them; show respect to servants; be tender toward the unfortunate—all this I should strive to do for the sake of being a comfort to people, a joy to my parents, and a help to the next century.

"If I were a boy I should play and romp, sing and shout, climb trees, explore caves, swim rivers and be able to do all the manly things that belong to the manly sports; love and study nature; travel as widely and observe as wisely as I could; study hard and with a will when the time came for study; read the best literature—works of the imagination, history, science and art according to my taste and need, get a good knowledge of English; try to speak accurately and distinctly; go to college, even if I expected to be a clerk, a farmer, or a mechanic; spend my Sabbaths reverently; try to be a practical, everyday Christian; help on every good cause; never make sport of sacred things; be 'about my Father's business,' like the boy of Nazareth; 'use the world and not abuse it;' treat old men as fathers, 'the younger men as brethren, the elder women as mothers, the younger as sisters, with all purity;' and thus

I would try to be a Christian gentleman, wholesome, sensible, cheerful, independent, courteous."

## Business in Force Over Twelve Millions.

Assets Exceed One Million Dollars.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company has, from its inception, pursued a most conservative course with regard to its Reserve, realizing the importance of fully safe-guarding the interests of its policy-holders and making provision that affords undoubted security for carrying out all contracts entered into; and until two years ago was the only Canadian Company adopting the stricter standard. That this course was wisely directed is evidenced by the fact that the Canadian Government has, since 1st January, 1900, required from all Companies a higher standard of Reserve, thus endorsing the sound policy of the Great-West Life.

In addition to creating an ample Reserve, there are two other factors of vital importance to the policy-holder, namely, the safe and the remunerative investment of the funds. That this Company can point to the fact that it does not carry one dollar's worth of property under foreclosed mortgages, is sufficient testimony to the manner in which its investments have been made. While thus successfully handling its funds, it has been able to earn a higher rate of interest than any other Company, justifying its claim to be the best Company for its policy-holders and proving it worthy of the recommendation of its friends.

The great Western country of Canada is acknowledged by all to be the most favorable field for the investment of money, provided the investor is experienced and possesses a thorough knowledge of the country. The Great-West Life is fortunate in having on its Board of Directors many of the leading, and most experienced and successful investors of capital in the West.

The fact that the Great-West Life Assurance Co. earns two per cent. more interest on its funds than any other Company doing business in Canada explains why it can, at the same time, charge a lower premium and return to its policy-holders a greater dividend than any of its competitors.

When writing advertisers, mention The Nor'-West Farmer.



### Some Points About Cheese.

J. A. Ruddick, Chief of the Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, is issuing a series of special leaflets on dairy topics that should be of great benefit to dairy-men. Though not of so much importance to farmers as cheese makers, yet the information in them is so good we give them for the benefit of our readers:—

#### "OPEN" AND "WEAK BODIED" CHEESE.

**Description.**—"Finest" cheese must have a close solid body. The presence of numerous, irregular holes makes what is known as "open" cheese. "Weak bodied" cheese are of the same character with some excess of moisture.

**Cause.**—Openness in cheese is usually the result of an insufficient development of acidity in the curd before salting and putting to press. An open, loose body is sometimes caused by lack of sufficient pressing. Some curds will not make close, solid cheese under any amount of pressure, yet on the other hand no cheese is ever as close as it might be unless heavy pressure has been gradually and persistently applied.

**Remedy.**—This defect may be overcome by allowing more acid to develop in the curd before salting; that is to say more time should be allowed from the drawing of the whey until the curd is salted and put to press. The less acid there is in the curd when the whey is drawn the longer will be the time to mature it properly.

#### "ACIDY" CHEESE.

**Description.**—Some distinction is usually made between different degrees of sourness, and cheese which are only a little mealy in texture, and more or less faded in color, are called "acidy" or "acid cut." A plug from a so-called acidic cheese has a rough "furry" surface, and does not show the smooth bright appearance and semi-transparency which is characteristic of strictly finest cheese.

**Cause.**—As a rule "acidic" or sour cheese are made from over-ripe milk, but it does not follow that all cheese made from such milk are unavoidably "acidic." The trouble arises when too much acid is developed in the curd before it has been made sufficiently firm, or properly "cooked," to use a common though erroneous expression.

Again if the whey is all removed while the curd is still in this soft condition, it is difficult to expel the surplus whey, and the result is apt to be a tender-bodied cheese, showing more or less signs of acidity.

**Means of Prevention.**—The remedy for "acidic" or sour cheese is to get rid of the whey more quickly so that the curd will be firm enough before the acid develops. The curd should have a slightly elastic or springy character by the time it begins to "draw" on the hot iron. This result may be accomplished by cutting the curd finer, and by running off a portion of the whey as soon as the heating is finished or even before that stage has been reached, in extreme cases. Vigorous stirring and continuous removal of the whey should be followed as the necessities of the case demand, but on no account should the whey be wholly removed until the curd has acquired the desired firmness and elasticity. It must be remembered that when the curd has to be handled in the foregoing manner that there is considerable loss in yield. The necessity for doing so should be avoided by having the milk in a sweet-er condition.

#### "OFF FLAVOR."

**Description.**—This term is frequently applied in a general way to a variety

of bad flavors, but it more properly refers only to the well-known characteristic flavor which indicates early deterioration in the cheese. It occurs most frequently during the hot weather, but does not usually become noticeable until the cheese begins to "break down."

**Cause.**—The so-called "off flavor" is of fermentation origin, and is the result of the milk being contaminated by filth in some form or other, and the cheese being cured at too high a temperature. It is only in extreme cases that cheese go "off flavor" when they are cured at a temperature not exceeding 65 degrees Fahr. If there has not been sufficient acid in the curd this defect is more liable to appear.

**Means of Prevention.**—Greater care and attention to cleanliness in the handling of the milk, proper development of acidity in the curd, and control of the temperature in the curing-room so that it will not go above 65 degrees Fahr., are effective means for preventing "off flavored" cheese.

#### "FRUITY" FLAVOR.

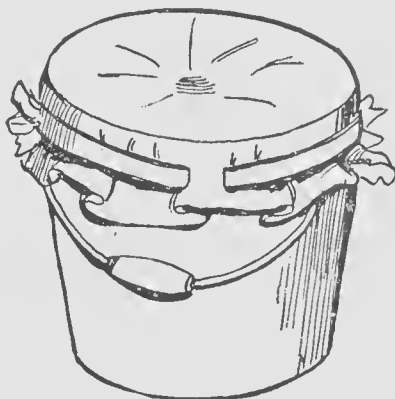
**Description.**—The term "fruity" has been applied to a peculiar sweet flavor of very pronounced character which is frequently found in cheese. It has a strong resemblance to the odor of fermented fruit, certain kinds of wine, etc. It is found in the cheese from different sections of the country and during the different periods of the season, but does not appear to bear any relation to other qualities in the cheese. It may run through the output of a factory for several weeks, but usually its appearance is intermittent and only certain days' make, or particular batches, are affected.

**Cause.**—The specific cause of this peculiar flavor has not yet been clearly determined, although efforts are being made in that direction. Sufficient is known, however, to justify the conclusion that it is of bacterial, or at least fermentation origin, and not due to the effect of any kind of feed as was once supposed.

**Remedy.**—Without more knowledge concerning the cause of "fruity" flavors, it is impossible to do more than make some suggestions regarding a remedy. As it is most likely the result of the milk being contaminated in some manner, special efforts should be made to locate any unusual taints or flavors in the different patrons' milk by means of the "fermentation test." Special attention should be paid to the cleaning of the whey tank if the whey is returned in the cans.

#### Clean Milk.

To secure cleanliness in milking The American Agriculturist suggests a wooden hoop a little smaller than the top of the milk pail. Put a square of cheesecloth over the top of the pail and hold it in place by the hoop, as shown.



This is an aid to cleanly milking and can be made in ten minutes. The cloth should be washed after each milking, when it will be ready for use again. This simple device will do just as well as the tin tops that come ready to be adjusted to the tops of the milk pails, and the home-made affair will cost nothing.

## IN THE BUSINESS To GET THE BUTTER FAT.

That's what the manager of the Canagaharie (N.Y.) Creamery Co. says in explanation to the manufacturer of the Separators he has recently thrown out to replace with the De Laval. Writing—

"We are not inclined to argue the Separator question with you. Further correspondence in the matter will not help it any. All that we asked you to do was to make your machine do the work. We paid you good money and got no value in return. We make three tests of every Separator run. We are in the business to get the butter fat, and the machine that does it is the machine that we want."

That's the whole Separator problem in creamery operation stripped of all frills and trivialities. The owner or manager who recognises this impregnable fact, and who makes the tests and knows how to make them to demonstrate it, is certain to use the De Laval Separators, just as every big, prosperous and well-informed creamery is to-day doing.

What is true in respect to the large operator is also true of the individual dairyman.

If you don't know why, a De Laval 20th Century Catalogue will help to make the reasons plain to you.

## THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY

Western Canadian Offices, Stores and Shops—

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## THE NATIONAL FARM CREAM SEPARATOR

Manufactured by the Raymond Mfg. Co. of Guelph, Ltd., manufacturers of the celebrated Raymond Sewing Machines.



The National is an up-to-date machine leading all others in separating cream by centrifugal force. It is the farmers' choice, because it runs easy, skims fast and clean, and makes a perfect cream, containing any per cent. of butter-fat desired. It is also easier to clean than any other, only nine parts to wash after each skimming. The National is built of the very best material suitable for the construction of a high-speed machine, and with proper care should last a lifetime. The bearings are interchangeable and easily adjusted. Every machine is guaranteed to do good work, and a trial of the National is solicited before purchasing any other. The already large sale of the National, and the growing demand for it, show how much the Canadian farmers appreciate a Canadian-made machine that does its work so easily and well, and at the same time returns such a large profit on the small investment. Ask for the National; try it and buy it.

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P.O. BOX 518. WINNIPEG, MAN.

General Agent for Manitoba.

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Capacity 330 to 350 lbs. per hour.

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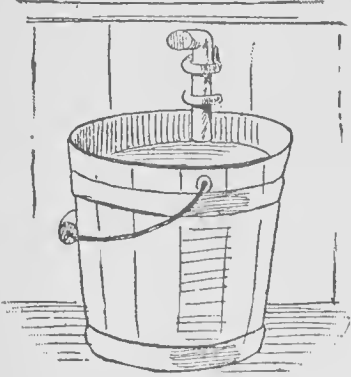
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### Handy Calf Feeding Devices.

The hungry calf is so eager to get his milk that he frequently bunts the pail over, and, even if not extra strong and rough, he is liable to upset the pail and spill his milk. Where only one calf is fed, the accompanying device, given by a reader of Farm and Home, will keep him from tipping his pail. It is so simple that no explanations are necessary. The lower staple should be about an inch above the pail. A wooden slide can be devised similar to the ordinary slide on a stable door, and used instead of an iron rod and staples. Such a device saves time, as the feeder does not



need to stay with the calf until he has finished his milk.

Where a number of calves are running together, the feeding of them is a regular task, and many a greedy calf gets a severe thrashing, to say nothing about the testing of the feeder's Christian virtues in the operation or the feelings of the backward calf who comes through the feeding process with only a taste of the good things going. The second illustration shows how a shelf can be made in the fence of one side of the paddock with divisions so that one calf cannot get at another's pail. The

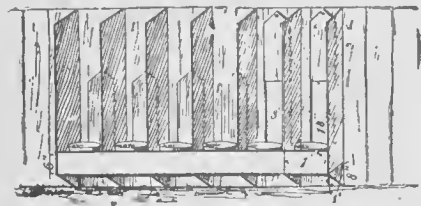


illustration also shows slides on the openings to keep the calves back until all the pails are put in place. The openings should be about 8 inches wide and may have to be enlarged as the calves grow, but care must be taken not to have them so large that the calf can jump through them, or that two calves can get their heads through together. This illustration has appeared in our columns before, but we give it again for the benefit of our numerous new readers. It is not possible for everyone to have an upright board fence like the illustration, but any handy man can devise a similar arrangement from the materials he has at hand. The shelf is not necessary and a division of poles or long stakes driven in the ground may be so arranged as to serve to keep the calves apart.

### The Sub-Earth Duct.

The sub-earth duct is one means of ventilating a cheese curing room that is strongly advocated by good dairy authorities. The following is the experience of J. N. Paget with one, which he gave in an address to Ontario dairymen:—

My experience with the sub-earth duct is that it is the best means of ventilation I have ever had anything to do with. It gives a circulation of good, pure air at all times through the curing room. During the past season I have not seen mould in my curing room. I have talked with a great many cheesemakers throughout the country, who all say that they have been troubled more than usual with moulded cheese. From the beginning of the season to the end we did not have any mould, and I attribute that entirely to the fact that there was a constant circulation of cold air passing through the curing room.

During the whole season, except in very cool weather, I left the openings of the sub-earth duct open, so that there was a constant current passing through the room, and I was able to control the temperature during the whole season except in the first week of August and the last week of August. During the first week of August we had a continuous warm spell lasting for six days, and towards the end of that period the temperature in my curing room went up to 78 degrees for about 24 hours, then the weather moderated and cooled down. In the last week of August it went up to about the same temperature for a few hours one night and part of one day. These are the only times during the season that the temperature was above 72 degrees.

We had some very warm weather at other times, when the ordinary temperature in the curing room was from 65 to 70 degrees, usually about 65 degrees. So that I believe the sub-earth duct is a good system for controlling the temperature, because it causes the least trouble, and is less expensive after the first cost of construction than any other method we have in practice to-day. I think it is very much less trouble than ice. I have not had experience with ice; from what I have heard there is more or less moisture with ice, which would have a tendency to create a mould, but with the sub-earth duct we get a dry, pure air.

### Why Hogan Left Hazelwood Dairy.

Hogan left his old home near Limerick to come west in search of the good fortune that failed to connect with him on the "ould sod." He got an engagement at a fancy dairy, but they proved far too fussy for him and he had to leave it. The explanation can be best given in his own words:—

"The first job I struck was on the Hazelwood ranch playin' valley de chamber to their big bull. That ranch is the quarest place I ever struck. Instid of lavin' their barns en their natural and right cow smell they clane an' swape 'em out ever so many toimes ivery day, wastin' much strength, toime and good smell. Nor is that the worst. The lads that has the milkin' to do has to clane and scrape and brish themselves up every milkin' toime as if they was goin' to see their best girl. Did you ever hear ov sich nonsense? They say that they do all this iverlastin' fussin' to kape out the bugs, the mickrobes—Irish bugs, I should judge by the name.

"How do ye know they's mick robes 'round? say I to Mr. Campbell, the big man that does be runnin' the ranch. 'Ye can't see 'em,' says I. 'Ye can't see the divil,' says he, 'ut ye know he's 'round, don't ye?' Faith, he had me there. 'But what's the use ov all this clantin' nconsinse?' says I. 'To kape the milk swate and save the childer from consoomption,' says he. 'What's the use of workin' the min to death to save the kids?' says I. 'Tis the American way,' says he.

"Ye never saw sich a man in all your loife for clantin' an' boilin' an' scraping. By gar, he spins more toime in clantin' things than he does in doin' the work. If he could he would take out ivery atom of milk, scrub it off on' put it back before he sint it to town. He would so. I stood him an' his ways as long as I could, an' when he said I must sand-paper meself if I wanted to hold me job, for soap an' bilin' water was too mild a tratement for such as me, I quit 'im right there. I also trun a chunk of coal at 'im an' thin had a lively an' interestin' toime tryin' to beat the collie pup to town. Oi'll never work for Hazelwood again, nor buy a dhrop of milk, a cup of crame or a bit of butter from him. They're too clane—too clane, entoirely."

Factories now must guarantee weight and quality at Montreal and not expect dealers to pay cash down and assume the risks.

### Sharples "Tubular" Dairy Separators

the latest product of the world's leading Cream Separator manufactory.

HIGHEST PRIZE (KNIGHT'S DECORATION) AWARDED AT PARIS.

No disks to bother with and wash. Are very easy turners.

Guaranteed to produce enough more butter than the best competing separator to pay 6% on whole first cost of machine each year. Five sizes—\$50 to \$200 each.

Valuable book on "Business Dairying" and Catalogue No. 123 free.

Sharples Co., P. M. Sharples, Chicago, Ill. West Chester, Pa.



### Butter from Siberia.

Russian papers state that the Secretary of the Treasury of Russia has entered into a contract with a commercial house at Riga to establish a direct line of steamers between that city and London, for the purpose of exporting those agricultural products of Russia which are easily spoiled en route. The Riga firm has had refrigerator steamers built, and weekly trips will be inaugurated in the near future. Fast freight trains will leave the station at Ob, on the Siberian railroad, for the shipment of butter. Each train will consist of twenty-five special cars with refrigerator equipments, containing about eight tons of butter per car. The route is by way of Kainsk, Tatarskaja, Omsk, Petropaulowsk, Kurgan, Chelyabinsk, Batraki, Rusapewka, Moscow, and Bologne to Riga, where the train will arrive every third Thursday. As soon as the line between Moscow and Krenzburg is completed, this route will be taken, the distance being shorter. For these special trains the railroads have had 138 refrigerator cars built. Ice will be supplied at the various stations of the Siberian and other railroads. After arriving at Riga, the butter will be inspected, and, if necessary, repacked for steamer transportation. This fast freight train will also transport other articles, provided they do not interfere with the shipments of butter. In this manner, 35,000 barrels of butter will be exported during the summer, each barrel containing from 130 to 150 pounds.

Abraham Penner, of the Blumenort cheese factory, has sold 10,000 lbs. of this year's make to J. Y. Griffin & Co., Winnipeg, for 8 cents a lb.

### The Improved U. S. Separator

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Dairy Supt., Dept. Agr., Fredericton, N.B.

Supt. Government Farm, Truro, N.S., says he has used all known fly-killers, and Eureka is superior to them all. We sell Eureka to responsible parties, so they can make money handling it.

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Sold by all Leading Dealers.  
Improved for 1901.

No.	Holds.	Churns.
0	6 gals.	1/2 to 3 gals.
1	10 gals.	1 to 5 gals.
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Regular Association. Forwarded by mail to any address. Postage 10c. extra.  
No. 3—Best English. \$2.00.  
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No. 5—Scotch Match, buttonless... \$2.50.  
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Thomlinson... \$4.00.

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No. 3—Association or Rugby... 60c.  
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INFLATORS.  
No. 1, 50c.; No. 2, 75c.; No. 3, \$1.00;  
No. 4, \$1.50.

THE F. O. MABER CO.,  
Box 522, WINNIPEG.

When writing advertisers, mention The Nor-West Farmer.

### Experiments in Ripening Cream.

The results of experiments with bacteria ferment in milk, cream and its products are thus summed up by Prof. Conn in "Bulletin No. 16," issued by the Storrs Experiment Station in Connecticut:—

1. The cream in ordinary creameries or in ordinary dairies always contains bacteria, a large majority of which are perfectly wholesome and which give rise either to good flavors and aromas in the butter, or at least produce no injurious effect upon the cream. They are perfectly consistent with the production of the best quality of butter.

2. In the months of May and June the variety and the number of these types of bacteria is decidedly greater than in the winter months, and this probably explains in part the better quality of the butter at these seasons.

3. Occasionally a dairy or a creamery may be impregnated with a species of bacteria that grows rapidly and produces a deleterious effect upon its butter. This will produce in all cases a falling off in the quality. The trouble may be due perhaps to a single cow, inasmuch as the milk of individual cows may sometimes contain species of organisms not found in others, even in the same barn. It is, however, commonly impossible for the farmer or the butter-maker to find the source of such injurious bacteria.

4. Creameries and dairies will in many cases be supplied with bacteria giving rise to desirable flavors, aromas and a proper amount of acid. This is commonly the case from the fact that the good-flavoring species are abundant, but it will not always be the case. It is more common in June than at other seasons of the year, simply because the variety of bacteria is greater at this time and hence the greater likelihood that some species which produce the proper aroma and flavor will be present. Probably also some of the desirable species are especially abundant in the green food of cows in June.

5. If cream be inoculated with a large culture of some particular kind of bacteria this species will frequently develop so rapidly as to check the growth of the other bacteria present and thus perhaps prevent them from producing their natural effects. Hence it will follow that the use of starters will commonly give rise to favorable results even though the cream is already somewhat largely impregnated with other species of bacteria before the inoculation with the artificial starter. This fact lies at the basis of the use of artificial starters either with or without pasteurization. To produce the desired result it is necessary to have the starter contain a large abundance of some favorable species which by its growth can both check the development of the ordinary cream bacteria and can develop a proper flavor by itself.

### Freight Rates on Dairy Products.

At the Dairy Convention in February complaint was made that the C. P. R. were unfairly discriminating against Manitoba dairy products by giving a more favorable freight rate to products coming into competition with those made in Manitoba. The following circular sent out by the secretary of the Dairy Association explains what has been done by the committee appointed to interview the C. P. R. authorities:—

"In accordance with a resolution passed at the last annual meeting of the above association, the directors duly appointed a committee to wait on the C. P. R. with regard to a reduction of freight rates on dairy produce, east and west. This committee now begs to report the result of the various interviews and sundry correspondence in the matter.

"The freight rate at the present time, as you all know, from Manitoba

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Get full particulars from our local agent, or write to

JOS. CORNELL, Secretary and Manager.

to Vancouver is \$1.75 per 100 lbs. in less than carloads, with an extra charge of 10 per cent. of freight rate for icing, and \$1.25 per 100 lbs. in carloads, minimum 20,000 lbs. per car, with the usual charge for icing. The C. P. R. claim that the rate on carload lots is 75c. less from Manitoba than from St. Paul and all Missouri River points to Seattle. The rate on small lots is 25c. less from Manitoba than it is on carloads from Ontario and 75c. less on carloads from Manitoba than on carloads from Ontario to Vancouver. The rate from Manitoba to any point in the Kootenay from Lower California to Vancouver is about 1/2c. per lb., while the duty on American butter is 4c. per lb.

"Taking these facts into consideration the C. P. R. state that no reduction from Manitoba points is necessary in order to do justice to Manitoba products in competition with those from other provinces.

"They are, however, willing to concede the following: If any creamery or cheese factory wishes to ship butter or cheese to Winnipeg in small lots and hold it here in cold storage until such time as a car is accumulated they will, upon proof of re-shipment to Montreal, the Kootenays, or Vancouver, grant a rebate of 'one-third' of the local freight rates from the point of shipment to the point of concentration, less Winnipeg cartage, and with a minimum of 50c. on 'smalls.'

"In the case of creameries or cheese factories having, say 10,000 lbs. at Brandon, 10,000 at Portage la Prairie and 5,000 at Winnipeg, the C. P. R. would grant a half less than carload rate from Brandon and Portage la Prairie to Winnipeg and a carload rate on the 25,000 lbs. from Winnipeg to Montreal. If it was desired to make Brandon the point of concentration the same rebate would be granted on the lots going from Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie."

"This circular has been endorsed by W. R. MacInnes, General Freight Agent of the C. P. R., and may be kept for reference."

### Whipping Separator Cream.

A general complaint is made that separator cream will not "whip" readily. The following plan of overcoming this trouble is recommended by a dairyman: "Just take a pint of water and put five tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar in it, dissolve it thoroughly, add one tablespoonful of quicklime and let it stand until all the settlements of the lime have gone to the bottom of the vessel you have it in, and pour off without disturbing any of the settlements. When you sell the cream, add a tablespoonful of water

and stir it before the cream is put away. That cream will whip as clearly as any you ever saw. When you go to take the cream from the separator put the pan, or whatever you draw it off in, exactly under the mouth of the spout that gives out the cream. Don't hold the pan down so the cream will have to fall so far through the air, for the effect of the air on the cream causes it to curd sooner. I have tried that and tell it because it is worth knowing that it will do that. We find that the cream that has lime-water added to it will keep better. It rather improves it too. You get a different quality of butter from it also."

### Wilson's High-Class Scales

Special Price on 2,000lb. Diamond Steel-bearing Scale, drop lever and wheels, for this month.

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These are strongly made—even the cheapest of the full sized ones being capable of sustaining 300 lbs. weight safely. Hammocks can only be sent by Express or by freight with other supplies.

- No. 1—Open, Bed 36x76, color Green and Scarlet, Pillow and spreader. \$1.50.
- No. 2—Open, Bed 36x76, color Green or Red, Pillow Spreader and Valance. \$2.25.
- No. 3—Combination Khaki color, Bed 40 x 80, with Spreader, Pillow and Valance. \$3.25.
- No. 4—Combination mixed Khaki and Green, 40x80, Spreader, Pillow and Valance. \$3.75.
- No. 5—Figured, Grass Green, very handsome, 43x88, Cross Bar, Spreader, Pillow and Valance. \$4.75.
- No. 6—Baby Hammocks, woven, open ends. 90c.
- No. 7—Baby Hammocks, woven, closed ends, with Mosquito Netting to cover. \$1.25.
- No. 8—Baby Hammock, Cotton Cord. 60c.

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### Parchment Dairy Paper.

Genuine parchment—the very best, warranted by us to be as good as any made. Does not stick to the butter. It pays to use this paper, as it increases value of butter 1c. to 3c. per lb. over that covered with imitation parchment.

Size 8 x 12 inches, 75c. per ream.  
Size 12 x 18 inches, \$1.50 per ream.

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### Lacrosse Sticks

Lacrosse players should write to us for their sticks and balls. The orders will be filled with great promptness and the goods will be found satisfactory. Sticks cannot be sent by mail.

Lally's Clockcord. \$2.75 each.  
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The Winnipeg... 1.25 each.  
Youths' ... 75c. each.  
Boys'... 40c. each.

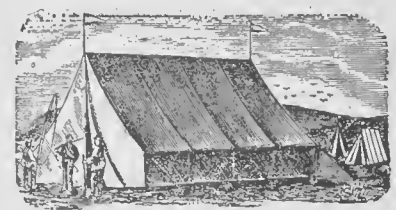
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Regulation style. 40c. each.  
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Length and Width	Height of Wall	Prices complete with poles and pegs.		
		8 oz. duck.	10 oz. duck.	12 oz. duck.
7 x 7 ft.	2 ft.	\$7 95	\$9 35	\$10 65
7 x 9 ft.	2 ft.	9 35	11 55	13 29
9 x 9 ft.	2 ft.	10 70	12 35	14 50
8 x 10 ft.	2 ft.	10 25	11 70	13 40
7 x 7 ft.	3 ft.	8 65	10 20	11 90
7 x 9 ft.	3 ft.	10 35	12 00	14 00
8 x 10 ft.	3 ft.	10 85	12 75	14 75
9 x 9 ft.	3 ft.	11 85	13 80	15 95
8 x 12 ft.	3 ft.	12 35	14 50	16 70
10 x 12 ft.	3 ft.	14 00	16 50	18 75
10 x 14 ft.	3 ft.	15 90	18 75	21 45
12 x 12 ft.	3 ft.	16 65	19 50	22 40
12 x 12 ft.	4 ft.	18 35	21 75	24 95
12 x 14 ft.	4 ft.	20 90	24 50	28 00
12 x 16 ft.	4 ft.	22 75	26 75	30 70
14 x 14 ft.	4 ft.	23 65	27 60	31 80
14 x 16 ft.	4 ft.	25 50	30 00	34 50
14 x 18 ft.	4 ft.	27 75	33 75	38 75

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## How to Secure Winter Egg Production.

By G. J. Lovel, Winnipeg, Man.

I shall try to give in short form some of the points my experience would suggest as necessary to keep in mind in order to profitably produce those highly-priced articles, "winter eggs."

Success is more easily obtained with pullets than with hens. A flock of hens may get through moulting early and by proper care be induced to lay at the right time, but the chances of success are likely to be better with pullets.

Select your best layers and set eggs only from them, having, if possible, a male bird also from heavy laying stock, though this is probably not so important. House, treat and feed this flock so eggs laid will produce strong healthy chicks.

Hatch the chickens as early in the season as possible. Asiatics, as Brahmas, Cochins, etc., in Feb. or March; American classes, as Rocks, Wyandottes, Javas, etc., in March or April; and the lighter breeds, as Leghorns, Andalusians, Hamburgs, etc., in May. Of course these are only approximate dates for average fowls. Asiatics will sometimes lay when four or five months old and Leghorns take nine or ten months to mature. It is also possible to hasten or retard maturity by the feed and care given, but as a rule the above dates will be found about right.

Keep the chicks separate from the adult stock, especially if confined, or if that can't be done, at least secure a separate feeding place for them. This can be easily done by making a coop or enclosure which will admit chicks and exclude the adult fowls. If chicks cannot secure insects or worms, feed meat, cut bone, or other animal food: fresh, preferred, as well as green food and grain. There is no danger, but rather great advantage in feeding meat if the chicks can get green food as in a state of nature. Skim milk is also a most valuable addition to rations.

Where chicks are raised in brooders, or have no outside run, cover the floors with chaff, or other litter, and make them scratch for the greater part of their food. They will start scratching soon as ready to eat and apparently enjoy it.

Provide dust baths and grit.

Guard against lice, both those that live on the bodies and the spider lice that breed on the perches and walls. The earlier pullets and cockerels are separated the better, but, if not possible to do this before, they should be put into separate flocks not later than October 1st in this climate.

It will be found a great advantage to shut cockerels up in a small space, as they are less quarrelsome when alone and the food consumed goes to increasing marketable weight. Pullets should be separated from hens and put into winter quarters as near October 1st as possible, as a change of locality when ready to start laying will often put them back several weeks.

Give plenty of litter for scratching in. Keep them busy.

Hang up cabbage, mangel or sugar beet where they can reach it and give plenty of meat or other animal food. By the middle of November they should be busily singing and cackling round their pens with combs "as the red, red rose," like young matrons revelling in all the joys of their first house-keeping. A sight of such a flock is enough to enthrall any lover of poultry. Just about this time your neighbor is likely to envy you a little and wish he had done likewise, but his feelings are still stronger when he sees

the financial reward later. This is not reached without some little effort, but when you see a man for the great part of the winter averaging ten or twelve dollars a week from eggs laid by less than one hundred pullets one is inclined to think the man's work and intelligence are well paid. At ruling Canadian winter prices (30c. per dozen or over) this estimate is well within the mark and has been surpassed by actual results.

There does not seem to be danger of over supply. The demand more than keeps up with the supply. The ordinary store egg is rather a nauseating article, but a genuine new laid egg is enjoyed by almost anyone and people willingly pay a high price to get it.

## Push the Chicks.

Growing chicks cannot be persuaded to eat too much. Push them along so that they will attain full growth before cold weather sets in. The pullets of early hatchings, if well fed and in warm quarters, should be ready to lay by winter, and if the quarters are warm enough they should lay fairly well all winter.

Separate the young roosters from the pullets if it is possible and feed them extra, so that they may be full grown and well fleshed when the time comes to sell them. They should be kept hungry, yet have sufficient to eat. A good plan is to give them enough to only partially satisfy their appetite in the morning and never enough during the day, so that they will hunt around for food. The exercise will do them good. But for the evening meal they should have enough of good grain to fill their crop, so that they can go to roost comfortably. Late hatched chicks should receive the very best of care and be pushed along as rapidly as possible, as it is easier to do this now than when the weather becomes cold.

When the chickens have attained their full growth or nearly so, and the fattening period begins, they should be confined in a small yard, so that while they may have a little exercise, yet not the unlimited run they were accustomed to. If the fattening is to be done very rapidly, each bird should be confined in a small coop just large enough for them.

Spring poets are not scarce, but they seldom enthuse on poultry. The following lines are by a Kansas admirer of the Plymouth Rock:—

"Cackle, cackle, Plymouth Rocks,  
Ye can have the waggon box,  
'N' the smokehouse, 'n' the barn,  
Take 'em—we don't care a darn.

Cackle here and cackle there,  
Lay your eggs just anywhere,  
Every time ye lay an egg  
Down the mortgage goes a peg.

Cackle, cackle all the day,  
Who kin find a better way  
Fer to git ahead again  
Than to cultivate the hen?"

Tender grass makes the chicks grow.

Nothing pays better than poultry when given the right kind of care and feed.

Discontinue the use of soft foods and feed only dry grain during the warm weather.

F. W. Forster, Pincher Creek, Alta., informs us that he intends building a large poultry house and going extensively into feathered stock.

It is reported that a Boston millionaire has paid \$1,000 for a dozen Part-ridge Cochins and \$700 for a pair from another fancier.

Hen manure is highly valuable as a fertilizer if properly utilized. First, it should not be allowed to become dry and hard, but kept moist till ready for use. Then apply it by scattering it broadcast over the garden.

## Boys' Suits.



BOYS'  
SUITS  
FOR  
SCHOOL  
OR  
PLAY

The trouble with Boys' Clothing as a rule is its commonness, the cheap being worthless and the supposed good clothing so often a disappointment. It isn't all that kind, though; there is plenty that is good, worth its cost and satisfactory, if only you can know where to get it. We are honest in our belief that you can get it better from us than elsewhere in Canada. We are very particular about the class of boys' clothing we sell—the cloth, the making and the trimming must be up to our standard, and we have set our standard at a point so high that it is bound to make us friends and bring them back again. WE DON'T WANT YOUR TRADE IF WE CANNOT SATISFY YOU IN EVERY LITTLE PARTICULAR.

### Two Piece Suits.

All wool Tweeds, neat patterns, strongly made and well lined. Sizes 22 to 28 inch chest. \$1.95.

Fine all wool fancy Tweeds, in neat designs and colorings, well lined. Sizes 22 to 28. \$2.25, 2.50 & 3.00 per suit.

Navy blue Serge, well lined. Very serviceable suits. Sizes 22 to 28. \$3.50 & 4.25.

### Three Piece Suits.

Fine Tweeds, well lined and trimmed. Very special value. Other houses would ask you a third more for this style than our price. Sizes 28 to 33. \$3.25.

All wool Tweeds, in varied colorings, selfs, checks and mixtures. A large range of patterns. All well made and trimmed. Sizes 28 to 33. Price. \$4.00. 4.25. 4.50. 4.75 per suit.

Choice imported Tweeds, in newest colorings and effects. First-class linings. Sizes 28 to 33. Price, \$5.00. 5.50. 6.00. 6.50 per suit.

### Sailor Suits.

Print. Pink and white or blue and white stripes. Sizes 22 to 28. 50c., 75c., 85c. per suit.

Linen, with white, blue or fancy collars. Especially good suits at the price. \$2.25.

### Boys' Pants.

Made of fine Tweeds. Well shaped and strongly sewn. Sizes 22 to 32. 50c., 65c., 75c. & \$1.00 per pair.

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The Home of

BARRED PLY-  
MOUTH ROCK.

As I raise no other breed, I aim to have the best in the Province, and shall sell a limited number of eggs at \$3 per setting of 2 settings \$5. I also breed B.L.K. African Bantams. A few choice birds for sale. Also Fox Terrier and Scotch Collie Dogs.

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90 Varieties Choice Poultry Eggs, Pigeons and Belgium Hares, all combined in Colored Description 60 Page Book and mailed for 10c. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa. 9

## THE "HUB" POULTRY FARM KILDONAN.

We are now offering at special prices, for quick sale, the male birds of our breeding pens. Write for particulars. Rose Comb Black Orpingtons, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, S. C. Brown Leghorns. The above birds are just what is wanted to improve your stock.

T. W. BRADY, Drawer 1270, Winnipeg P. O.

## G. H. GRUNDY, VIRDEN, Man.

Breeder of high class

Box 688

B. P. Rocks, S. L. Wyandottes, B. R. Game, Golden Duck-wing Bantams. EGGS from the best stock I ever owned at \$2 per setting. I have four breeding yards of B. P. Rocks, mated for best results, and can fill orders part from each pen if desired. Eggs are hatching well, and chicks are good and strong. Satisfaction guaranteed.

BARRED P. ROCKS (6 Pens)  
LIGHT BRAHMAS (2 Pens)  
Best strains in America. Eggs \$2 per setting; Stock for sale. Incubators supplied.  
REV. J. E. KIMBERLEY, Rounthwaite, Man.



'Virden Duck' Yards.  
MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS  
Rank-n's strain exclusively. Eggs \$1.50 per sitting. Guaranteed to hatch. Can be supplied at once. Correspondence solicited.  
J. F. C. MENLOVE, Virden, Man

## THE PROFITABLE HEN

is the one that will lay both winter and summer. Green Cut Bone will make her do it. It has been found by actual experience to double the eggs in every instance where used. The

ADAM CUTTER  
cuts bone in the most satisfactory way

Leaves the bone in fine shavings easily consumed by chicks or mature fowls. Can't be choked by bone, meat or gristle. Cleans itself. Turns easiest because it is the only cutter made with ball bearings. Several sizes for hand and power. Catalogue No. 100. W. J. Adam, Joliet, Ill.

## Louise Bridge Poultry Yards.

I have sold all my surplus stock, and am now booking orders for eggs at \$3.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 28. From Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Blue Andalusians, Black Spanish and American Dominiques. The above pens have a record unequalled.

Address

GEORGE WOOD,  
Louise Bridge P. O., Winnipeg, Man.

## DES MOINES INCUBATOR, The BEST and the CHEAPEST.

Illustrated Catalogue, 5c. per mail.  
Poultry's Guide, new edition, 15c. per mail.

O. Rolland, 373 St. Paul St. Montreal.  
Sole agent for Canada.

## Norwood Bridge Poultry Yard

### EGGS FOR HATCHING

\$2.00 for 13 White Wyandottes, W. Rocks, Houdans. \$2.00 10 M. Brouse Turkeys. \$1.50 Pekin Ducks.

Fancy Pigeons always on sale.

JOSEPH WILDING, Winnipeg, Man.

## OAK GROVE POULTRY YARDS

LOUISE BRIDGE P.O.  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Toulouse, Embden, White and Brown Chinese Geese.

Barred Rocks, Light Brahmas, B. Javas, S. L. Wyandottes, R. C. Brown Leghorns, Houdans. (five birds shown at Brandon, 1901, averaged 94% points) B. Minorcas, B.B.R. and S.D. Game Bantams.

Geese Eggs, 85c each; Turkey Eggs, 25c each; other eggs, \$2 per setting of 13, \$3 for 28.

INCUBATORS—Sole agent for Man. and N.W.T. for Geo. Ertel & Co.'s Imp. Victor Incubators and Brooders, Mann's Bone Cutters, and Wire Poultry Netting. Write for circulars and catalogues.

CHAS. MIDWINTER, LOUISE BRIDGE P.O., WINNIPEG

## SUCCESS POULTRY YARDS.

94 Gertie St., Winnipeg.

I wish to announce that I am breeding Barred P. Rocks exclusively. I have two grand pens. No. 1, pen for pullet mating, No. 2, pen for cockerels. Satisfaction guaranteed or eggs duplicated free. A limited number of settings for sale at \$2 per 13. J. A. KING, Proprietor.

## MOUNT PLEASANT POULTRY YARDS

We cannot supply the demand this week for hatching eggs from our B. Minorcas, W. Wyandottes, S. C. W. Leghorns, S. C. B. Leghorns, and last but not least, our B. Rocks. We have to hold back our own incubators so as to catch up with the orders. Our incubators are hatching good strong chicks from our eggs. Will be pleased to show any readers of the N.W.F. or others through our yards at any time and also to fill their orders. For Catalogues and prices write J. H. DAWSON, Mgr., 282 Ellice Ave., Wfg.

## BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS & Silver Laced Wyandottes.

Two pens of Barred Plymouth Rocks, one for cockerel mating, one for pullets; both pens are from the best blood to be obtained regardless of price. Eggs for sale \$2 per 13, \$5 per 40.

Two Toulouse Ganders for sale, \$3.00 each.

A. J. CARTER, Box 90, Brandon, Man.

## S. C. BLACK ORPINGTONS, S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, BRD. ROCKS

for delivery in September. Order at once. Orpington Cockerels from \$1.50 each. Trios \$4.50 White Leghorn and Barred Rock Cockerels from \$1 each. Trios from \$3.

W. A. Pettit,  
The Acme Poultry Yards, Corydon Av. Winnipeg



BEAR IN MIND

## 20TH CENTURY FAIR.

*The Farmer's Great Annual Holiday.*

No expense is being spared to make this year's Fair  
"THE GREATEST THAT HAS BEEN."

A century of progress seen and illustrated.  
Ample accommodation for everybody and everything.  
Arrangements have been so made that each of "the four  
long and happy days" will be equally enjoyable.  
For Prize List, Programmes and all information apply to  
THE MANAGER.

MIND THE PLACE



REMEMBER THE DATE.

### Care of Late Hatched Chicks.

While, in my opinion, it is never advisable to give soft food to youngsters intended ultimately for breeders, says Treat M. Wright, in Poultry Monthly, it is little less than murder to feed it to late chicks. It is well enough to say that it can be fed in troughs, and that the troughs can be cleaned out, but it has been my experience that no matter how careful one may naturally be, this important duty is often neglected. For that reason, therefore, if for no other, the late chicks should have nothing but dry food. Some of the prepared mixtures which can be bought at any poultry supply house will do. Don't feed late chicks more than three times a day, after the first week, and give them about twice as much green stuff as you give the early birds. Animal food of any kind should be fed very sparingly, but with absolute regularity. Provide boxes turned on side or something else which will make shady corners for the little fellows during the heat of the day, and protect the drinking vessels similarly; supply grit and granulated charcoal, keeping it where the rain and sun cannot get to it, and I will guarantee that you will ever be an advocate of the late hatched chick.

Absolute cleanliness in the poultry house is an essential to success during hot weather. Vermin flourish in a filthy house.

It has been found that the manufacture of a new breed of poultry is not difficult. Indeed, up to a certain point it is very easy, but then defects are encountered which require years of careful, systematic, intelligent breeding to eliminate.—Ohio Poultry Journal.

Especially pains should be taken to liberally feed hens with chicks confined to coops on rainy days. With a full crop they will be more ready to brood the chicks, and if the chicks, too, are fed liberally, they will mostly remain in the coop. This is a much better plan than to confine the chicks. Ordinarily it is best to feed the hen sparingly, thus prolonging the time she will mother the chicks.

They tell this story in Lee county of a negro who applied to a justice of the peace to marry him. He had no money and offered a string of fish as the fee.

After a year had passed the justice met the man and said:—

"Well, William, how do you like married life?"

"Well, suh," was the reply. "I wish to the Lawd I'd eat dem fish."

### EGGS ! EGGS ! EGGS !

Only five days old. Will bring you fancy prices. Write for particulars.

R. DOLBEAR,  
Commission Agent - 1288 Main st., Winnipeg.

### Western Manitoba's Big Fair.

This, the first great fair of the 20th century and of His Majesty King Edward Seventh's reign, promises to be one of the most notable and successful ever held. No expense and trouble has been spared to have everything up to date. The railway excursions and special rates have been secured on a very low basis. Meals and sleeping accommodation will be amply provided for all who attend the fair. If you are a member of any fraternal society, write to the local Brandon secretary of your society and he will arrange accommodation for you.

In addition to the immense number of special prizes given for various exhibits, there are four silver medals offered for competition by farmers and farmers' sons, in showing their skill in judging correctly horses and cattle. This is a new departure and promises to have a most beneficial effect in educating the rising generation in a knowledge of good stock.

The Dominion Government have erected a very handsome building 40x60 on the fair grounds, to serve as a museum of the products raised at the various experimental farms. There will be exhibits from all the Dominion experimental farms, including grains, grasses, fruits, forestry, noxious weeds, etc. The Department of Forestry will be largely represented with a special exhibit.

The platform attractions will comprise some of the newest and most startling novelties, amongst others the celebrated Miller family of six persons, high wire, acrobatic and bicycle specialties. A detachment of the Northwest mounted police will be encamped here and will give exhibitions in different military sports and drills and also musical rides. A magnificent display of fireworks will conclude the programme each evening.

The speeding and gymkhana events will be a big drawing card, and no doubt some of the events will be most exciting. The free-for-all purse has been increased to \$1,000, the largest sum ever put up in the province; this should draw all the speedy ones. A farmers' green run and green trot, and also green run for farmers or farmers' sons, owners up. Also 2.18, 2.20, 2.25 and 3.00 trot or pace; steeplechase, running, hunt club runs open to all hunt club members, as well as novelty, chariot and Indian pony races. These, amongst others, should provide programmes that ought to satisfy the most exacting lovers of racing.

The following gentlemen have been invited to act as judges for the speeding events: Dr. Young, of Manitou; J. Baldwin, Esq., of Killarney, and Dr. S. J. Thompson, of Winnipeg. Amongst the judges of stock, etc., appear the names of many of the leading breeders of the Dominion, including Beith Snell, Butterfield, Hastings, Bready, Galbraith and others.

The experimental farm is now in its utmost beauty and the wealth of foliage must be seen to be appreciated. Visitors to the fair cannot do better

than spend a morning in inspecting this interesting spot and contrast its present appearance with the bare prairie of a few years ago.

For prize lists, entry forms and full particulars, apply to F. J. Clark, manager, Brandon, Man.

### Canada at Glasgow Exhibition.

In a recent issue the Scottish Farmer gives the following flattering verdict on the Dominion exhibit at Glasgow:—"Canada is our premier colony, and it makes a display in this exhibition of which the Mother-country may well be proud. The account of the Dominion, embodied in the official catalogue, makes a useful introduction to a survey of the contents of the Canadian house. If young active fellows who are without encumbrance, and desire to strike out for themselves, do not, after reading this, embark by an early steamer for the Dominion, the attractions of Scottish agriculture must be still strong. The rapid growth of the Dominion as an agricultural realm is seen in the fact that the area under wheat in 1900 was double what it was in 1890. Canada offers exceptional facilities to the farmer, and her unclaimed homesteads are open to all who desire to make for themselves a home and an honest living. The enterprise of the Dominion is magnificently illustrated in the house devoted to her exhibits, and it is a remarkable tribute to the engineering skill of the new colony that with but a dozen large factories making agricultural implements, she sends across the ocean such a display of these as is to be seen in 'Canada.'"

"Prominent among these exhibits is the great central trophy, devised and erected under the supervision of Mr. Hay, and out of sight the finest thing at Kelvingrove. This trophy shows samples of all kinds of Canadian farm cereal produce, contributed by 250 farmers in different parts of the Dominion, and illustrating the truth that, while she extends northwards, so as to merit the title 'Our Lady of the Snows,' she has a sunny clime and vast expanse of fruitful fields whereon are grown an abundance of food for the millions of man and beast. As an artistic design this trophy is not more remarkable than as a visible representation of the splendid wealth of our greatest colony."

After a favorable review of the display made by the various Canadian implement manufacturers the review concludes as follows:—

"When all is said, however, the exhibits which show the natural products of the Dominion, as prepared for the British market, are the most unique and suggestive parts of the display. Cold storage is to be a big factor in future competition, and the fruit of season 1900, shown on the tables as well as the fruits and vegetables preserved in antiseptic solutions, declare plainly that Canada is being piloted by men who know their business, and that while the Mother-land may be proud of her daughter she may well fear her enterprise and envy her success."

### Double-Barrelled Breech Loading

## Shot Guns

These are good Guns, particularly good Guns at the prices asked for them, and we are confident any purchase you make will be satisfactory in every particular.

SHOT GUN, double barrelled, top snap, twist barrels, pistol grip, rebounding B. A. locks, extension rib and patent fore end, fancy butt plate, circular hammers, 12 gauge. \$10.00.

SHOT GUN, double barrelled, top snap, Damascus barrels, rebounding bar locks, matted extension rib, pistol grip, D. & E. fore-end, left barrel choked, 7 to 7½ lbs, 12 gauge, 30 inch. \$13.00.

Ditto, 10 gauge, 8½ to 9 lbs., 32 inch \$14.50.

SHOT GUN, double barrelled, machine made, interchangeable parts, top snap, Damascus barrels, pistol grip, rebounding locks, extension rib. \$15.00.

SHOT GUN, double barrelled, top snap, Damascus barrels, pistol grip, rebounding bar locks, Greener cross bolt, Deeley & Edge fore-end, extension rib, engraved locks and mounting, left barrel choked, 12 gauge. \$16.50.

SHOT GUN, double barrelled, machine made, interchangeable parts, top snap, blue steel barrels, pistol grip, rebounding locks, extension matted rib, D. & E. fore-end, left barrel choked, 7 to 7½ lbs., 12 gauge, 30 inch. \$16.50.

SHOT GUN, double barrelled, machine made, top snap, blue steel barrels, pistol grip, rebounding locks, extension matted rib, D. & E. fore-end, left barrel choked, 8½ to 9 lbs., 30 inch, 10 gauge. \$20.00.

### Loaded Shells.

We can supply almost anything you can ask for in the way of Loaded Shells. If it is not quoted below write us for quotations.

#### SPECIAL HAND-LOADED SHELLS.

E. C. Schultze or Duponts' Smokeless, chilled shot, 12 gauge. \$3.00 per 100.

E. C. Schultze or Duponts' Smokeless, chilled shot, 10 gauge. \$3.50 per 100.

E. C. Schultze or Duponts' Smokeless Powder in Winchester Leader or U. M. C. Smokeless Shells, 12 gauge, chilled shot. \$3.50 per 100.

10 Gauge Chilled Shot. \$4.00 per 100.

8 Gauge Leader Shells, hand-loaded, Black or Robin Hood powder and chilled shot. \$6.00 per 100.

Robin Hood Smokeless, 12 gauge, chilled shot. \$2.75 per 100.

Robin Hood Smokeless, 10 gauge, chilled shot. \$3.25 per 100.

Gold Dust, 12 gauge, chilled shot, \$2.25 per 100.

Gold Dust, 10 gauge, chilled shot. \$2.75 per 100.

#### NORMAL SMOKELESS CARTRIDGES.

Waterproof Shells, loaded in London, 12 gauge, chilled shot. \$2.75 per 100.

Ditto, drop shot. \$2.60 per 100.

We highly recommend these.

#### ELLEY'S—LOADED IN ENGLAND.

Black Powder, 12 gauge. \$1.85 per 100.

Black Powder, 12 gauge, chilled shot. \$2.00 per 100.

Black Powder, 10 gauge. \$2.50 per 100.

Black Powder, 10 gauge, chilled shot. \$2.65 per 100.

Smokeless, 12 gauge. \$2.60 per 100.

Smokeless, 12 gauge, chilled shot. \$2.75 per 100.

Smokeless, 10 gauge. \$3.00 per 100.

Smokeless, 10 gauge, chilled shot. \$3.25 per 100.

## The F.O. Maber Co.

P.O. Box 522, WINNIPEG.

When writing, mention this paper.





#### TYPEWRITING COMPETITION.

In order to give an impetus to speedy typewriting, which is a most essential quality in a stenographer, the management of the Winnipeg Business College are offering valuable prizes to the three fastest operators that will undertake to compete during Exhibition week. The first prize is a gold watch, second is a silver watch, third is the choice of several valuable prizes. The College's special advertisement in reference to this competition will be found on the first page of this issue.

#### BRANDON COLLEGE.

When the Baptist denomination decided in 1899 to establish a college in Manitoba, one of the first questions to be settled was that of location. After full consideration of the subject the conviction was reached that the work aimed at could be accomplished with greater advantage in Brandon than elsewhere. This location enables the college to meet not only the wants of the denomination establishing it, but a real need of the citizens generally in the western part of the province. The college offers equal privileges to those of every denomination.

The academic course of the college covers a period of three years, leading up to full matriculation into the University of Manitoba. This is followed by a course in arts. It is gratifying to note that at this early stage in the history of the college, provision is made for teaching all the work of the first and second years of arts as laid down in the curriculum of the University of Manitoba, and also the special mental and moral science course of the third and fourth years. Thus students are enabled already to pursue to the end one of the courses prescribed by the University for the degree of bachelor of arts. At the earliest date practicable the



general course of the third and fourth years will be added.

A theological course is provided for students for the ministry. It is intended to make this a strong and practical course.

The college has also a commercial and stenographic department, and is doing excellent work along these lines. The increase in attendance during the year just closing is evidence of the appreciation of the excellence of the work done.

The new college building which is to be ready for occupation when the next session opens at the beginning of October, will offer splendid facilities for the work. Provision is made for the residence of about 70 students (young men) in the college. It is confidently hoped that ere long a building for the residence of young women will be provided. We suggest that any young people thinking of pursuing any of the courses indicated above would do well to write to Dr. A. P. McDiarmid, the Principal, for further information.

#### MODERN METHOD OF SAVING CORN.

Within recent years the method of handling the corn crop has changed radically. Formerly the work of gathering and husking corn was done by hand; now it is done by machinery. The up-to-date corn grower now cuts his corn with a corn harvester. This machine cuts and binds the corn into bundles which are discharged from the machine in bunches and in rows ready for shocking, much the same as a self-hinder delivers the bundles of wheat. A corn harvester enables the corn grower to harvest fifty acres of corn in less time than is required to gather only a few acres by the old method, and the machine does the work easier and much more satisfactorily in every way. The corn husker and shredder separates the ears from the stalks and shucks them, and converts the fodder into stover, which for feeding purposes is conceded to be much better than hay. By using modern corn machinery, the corn grower saves the entire crop—ears, fodder, stalks and all—and thus doubles the value of his corn crop. It is interesting to note in this connection that the company which gave the world the first successful machine for harvesting small grain, also gave the world the first successful corn binder, which was followed soon after by the first successful modern corn husker and shredder. This company is McCormick's. "King Corn" is the title of a new book published by the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., Chicago, and it explains in detail how to save the corn crop

and get the full value out of this important cereal. The book is profusely illustrated with half-tone engravings showing the McCormick machines at work in the fields, and it will be mailed free to anyone interested in growing corn.

#### FLY TIME.

We are glad to call the attention of our readers to Rippley's Fly Remover. When we say that this preparation is put up and sold by Rippley's Hardware Co., Box —, Grafton, Ill., we need say no more to commend it to hundreds of our readers who have dealt with this firm in the past. Their Reliable Feed Cooker, their many excellent patterns of sprayers have been widely advertised and sold. Fly time is here, and every farmer and stock owner knows what this pest means in diminished milk flow, loss of flesh and strength, etc., on the part of cattle and horses. A very simple and effective remedy is at hand and one that is easily and quickly applied. Rippley's Fly Remover will both remove flies, gnats and mosquitoes and also being antiseptic, is very soothing and healing. It not only drives away the cause but it allays the effect. It is best applied with the Rippley Sprayers; the hand sprayer for small herds; the 5-gallon compressed air sprayer for larger. Write to-day for full information and mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

### A Good Complexion

Depends on Good Digestion.

This is almost an axiom, although usually we are apt to think that cosmetics, face powders, lotions, fancy soaps, etc., are the secrets for securing a clear complexion. But all these are simply superficial assistants.



It is impossible to have a good complexion unless the digestive organs perform their work properly, unless the stomach by properly digesting the food taken into it furnishes an abundance of pure blood, a good complexion is impossible.

This is the reason so many ladies are using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they promptly cure any stomach trouble and they have found out that perfect digestion means a perfect complexion and one that does not require cosmetics and powders to enhance its beauty.

Many ladies diet themselves or deny themselves many articles of food solely in order to keep their complexion clear. When Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are used no such dieting is necessary, take these tablets and eat all the good wholesome food you want and you need have no fear of indigestion nor the sallow, dull complexion which nine women out of ten have, solely because they are suffering from some form of indigestion.

Bear in mind that beauty proceeds from good health, good health results from perfect digestion and we have advanced the best argument to induce every man and woman to give this splendid remedy a trial.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be found in drug stores and costs but 50 cents per package.

If there is any derangement of the stomach or bowels they will remove it and the resultant effects are good digestion, good health, and a clear, bright complexion.

### The Farm Home Through Eyes Trained at the School of Agriculture.

The following paper by Julia Brude, a student of the Minnesota Farm School, gives a most suggestive review of the benefits likely to follow a course of study in a properly conducted state farm school. That of the State of Minnesota, now under the skilled superintendence of Mrs. Virginia Meredith, may be accepted as the best example of this style of teaching to be found anywhere in the world to-day. Miss Brude says:—

There is an old conundrum like this: "Why are some farmers like their own potatoes and corn?"—the answer is, "Because, like potatoes, having eyes they see not, and like corn, having ears, they hear not." The School of Agriculture opens the eyes and trains them to see.

Going home after attending the School of Agriculture, I took a great deal more interest in the farm than ever before. For the first time did I see that the farm with its fields was really a part of our home. Before leaving home for school, one does not know what a privilege it is to live on a farm. We are apt to see only the drudgery and work.

After being trained at the School of Agriculture, even we girls understand, not only the plowing, harrowing, sowing and reaping of the farm, but watch and appreciate the growth of plants, the wheat and other crops which mean so much to us.

Perhaps we did already know that the same crop should not be raised on the same soil year after year, but we did not know why nor the reason for rotation. Now that our eyes have been trained, the different fields means something interesting to us.

After taking the study of breeds of live stock, we are not satisfied with the common scrub stock raised on so many farms, because we can see that it is only scrub. We believe that on the farm, as well as on the experiment stations stock may be raised that is worth having.

After taking the household studies here at school, we have when coming home, much more interest in our everyday work. Perhaps we could, and did keep our house neat and clean to a certain extent before, but we did not take a real interest in our work, because we did not understand it. We are apt to think our common work in the house does not amount to much, and often get tired of it; but I have found after being at the School of Agriculture, that we get new ideas and find new interest in our work.

The practice-work given in cookery enables us to cook food so that it will best keep its food value. We study the food principles which enables us to economize, by getting the food that has the most value for the least money, and how to balance these foods to supply the nourishment for all the needs of the body. Not merely to prepare food to keep the people alive, but to keep them healthy. This knowledge makes cooking appear very different and much more interesting.

We also learn to look upon house-keeping as one of the most important duties in life. A fact we so often overlook at home is our duty as home makers. The study of home management has had a great influence on my thoughts. I did not see before coming here the necessity of keeping home as well as house. Not merely to keep the house in order and prepare food, but it is our great duty to make our farm home a pleasant place for the family to live in. Make it a place of peace, where the members of the family like to rest after a hard day's work. It depends on the woman of the house whether it is to be a home or only a place where the tillers of the soil get food to sustain their strength.

After the practical method of garment drafting, sewing and mending taught, we have shown more interest in

making our own garments. It is a great satisfaction to think of all the dressmakers' bills we save. The first work we are given in sewing is how to make, and where to use different stitches, hems and seams. Different materials require different ways of mending, and we find that when we are instructed how to do things thoroughly, mending and sewing become very pleasant and interesting work.

I think most of us after taking this course at the School of Agriculture, and especially in the study of drawing, field agriculture, household art, etc., will take more interest in the selecting and the making of a home. We can probably not afford to have a house built exactly after our wishes, but we can transform what we have and what seemed before a dull place into a pleasant home. It is true, we can not help to do the work in the fields, but we can give our ideas and appreciation and so assist the workers.

Another thing connected closely with our home is the country school, and this we can see in a new light. The boys and girls that live in the country ought to be started early in life with an interest for farming. From this we see that it will be necessary to get elementary agriculture into our country schools. In order to do this we must have teachers with an education that enables them to instruct the girls and boys of our schools in the first principles of agriculture.

Before entering this school, I am sure many of us found farm life dull, but after learning where to look for the interesting things, we see that if we improve our farms, improve our homes, and live a more social life, we will and ought to be thankful for being born and raised on a farm.

Bing—What's become of your dog? I haven't seen him around lately.

Boker—I took the precaution to try some of the medicines on him that were recommended to me for the grippe.—Chicago Times-Herald.

## Consumption

Is a disease of civilization. When the Indian was a stranger to the white man he had no name in his vocabulary for this dreaded malady.

Without arguing as to the curability of consumption, it may be stated positively that Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures weak lungs, hemorrhages, bronchitis, deep-seated and stubborn cough, and other diseases which if neglected or unskillfully treated find a fatal termination in consumption. There is no alcohol in the "Discovery," and it is entirely free from opium, cocaine, and all other narcotics.

Persons suffering from chronic disease are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence is conducted under the seal of sacred secrecy. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

In a little over thirty years, Dr. Pierce, assisted by his medical staff of nearly a score of physicians, has treated and cured thousands of men and women who had been given up as incurable by local physicians.

"Your medicine is the best I have ever taken," writes Mrs. Jennie Dingman, of Rapid City, Dakota. "Last spring I had a bad cough; got so bad I had to be in bed all the time. My husband thought I had consumption. He wanted me to get a doctor, but thought we would try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and before I had taken one bottle the cough stopped and I have since had no sign of its returning."

Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation.



# The Nor-West Farmer

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

Established 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast. Issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY,  
Proprietors,

COR. McDERMOT AVE. & ARTHUR STREET,  
Winnipeg, Man.

Subscription to Canada or the U. S., \$1 a year, in advance.—To Great Britain, \$1.50.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 10c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the agate line—14 lines to an inch. A column contains 174 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each month.

## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of this paper to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often advertise different things in several papers.

## LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor-West Farmer, P.O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

## LOOK AT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION LABEL.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment, it might not give the correct date—the type-setting machine may make an error and the proof be not corrected before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the SECOND issue, please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you in arrears? Are you "paid up" to the end of 1091? The label will tell you. If in arrears, please renew promptly.

Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "The Nor-West Farmer" should drop us a card at once and secure same, as we want every subscriber to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly exhausted.

WINNIPEG, JULY 5, 1901.



## IRRIGATION AND IMMIGRATION.

It would be well for our public men to give heed to the statement made by one of the broadest and noblest of modern statesmen, the President of the Mexican Republic, namely, that "irrigation means immigration." Enormous amounts of money have been appropriated by the Federal Government in past years for the improvement of rivers, harbors and in aid of colonization roads and immigration work. Exactly the same justification can be urged in connection with expenditure having in view the reclamation of the semi-arid areas in Western Canada.

One of the finest object lessons in colonization to-day exists along the line of the new narrow gauge railway from Lethbridge to Magrath. Two years ago there was scarcely a building in the district, and it would have

been considered the height of folly for anyone to settle there. Mr. E. T. Galt, whose name will always be associated with Southern Alberta and the irrigated west, then organized a company to divert water from the St. Mary's River and irrigate the country lying south of the town of Lethbridge, between the St. Mary's River and the Great Falls and Canada Railway. The scheme was carried to a successful conclusion and last year settlers commenced pouring in. To-day thousands of acres of land in this hitherto worthless district are under cultivation and the villages of Stirling and Magrath, with a population of 300 and 500 souls respectively, an accomplished fact. This is transformation indeed.

While the artificial application of water to growing crops increases the original cost of farming and adds somewhat to the labor of the farmer, it assures certainty of crops and the quality and quantity of the final product, far more than compensates for the added cost of labor. It is also a fact that irrigation provides a continual fertilizing agent without added expense, in the alluvial material carried in suspension in the water during the irrigating season.

Irrigation, where the source of supply is adequate, insures certainty of crops, protects against droughts and places the farmer in a position to regulate the rainfall. There is no agricultural region, even in districts with abundant normal rainfall, where the possibility of resorting to irrigation would not frequently be of the greatest possible benefit, in fact, often make the difference between a fair crop and a crop failure. The United States Government crop reports show that the average yield of wheat under irrigation in Montana and Colorado have been fifty per cent. higher than in the States of Illinois, Iowa and Indiana, which are recognized as being among the best wheat producing States in the Union. Other comparisons equally favorable to farming under artificial watering could be made.

Farming under irrigation has a distinct tendency to decrease the size of individual holdings and increase the value of land. Experience in every part of the United States where irrigation has been practised has shown that farms put under good cultivation, and bought originally below \$10 per acre, have become worth from \$25 to \$75 per acre in a short time. Smaller holdings means more compact settlement with all the important social and educational advantages attached thereto and the possibility of the creation of industries, such as beet sugar manufacture, which do not lend themselves readily to scattered settlement. In fact, all the alluring conditions that appeal to the intelligent homeseeker surround the irrigated portions of the Territories and it is devoutly to be hoped that public funds will in the future be spent freely, not alone in encouraging the reclamation of our southwestern heritage, but also in bringing its advantages prominently before the overflowing population of some of the irrigating States to the south of the line.

## A GLORIFIED COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.

This is the epithet applied by a reporter of the St. James' Gazette, a London paper, to the Hon. Sydney Fisher, the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, in a recent interview with that gentleman. Mr. Fisher and Dairy Commissioner Robertson have for the last few weeks been doing very useful missionary work in Britain. They visited the Glasgow exhibition and have been duly interviewed on behalf of leading journals throughout the country, in this way contriving to gather much useful information while at the same time doing much to enlighten the British public on the resources of Canada. The ability with which by means of its Experimental Farms and other modes of teaching, familiar en-

ough to ourselves, but very imperfectly known even among farmers at home, the Department of Agriculture grapples with the problems of developing successfully our agricultural resources, could have no fitter exponents than Messrs. Fisher and Robertson. These two men are not state political hacks enjoying a good time at the expense of the country. They are tested men at home, and the quality of the work they have been doing for years back and are still doing, to perhaps better purpose than ever before, fully entitles them to pose as worthy representatives of the aspirations of Canada in the field of progressive agriculture. What they are learning of the difficulties to be encountered in putting our produce on the British market, will be turned to good account and they do not need, even if they felt inclined, to talk inflated rubbish on our behalf. Canada is in the heyday of her vigorous youth, she has already demonstrated her capacity for the production of many of the most valuable products of the soil, and of a quality that need fear no rivalry from the most favored nations of the world. What our two able representatives have to tell is plain truth about plain facts, from which no discount will ever need to be taken. Canada has good reason to be satisfied with her two most prominent representatives in the field of industrial and commercial enterprise, and though we have no space here for lengthened extracts from the reports of their proceedings, we are pleased to give our testimony to the usefulness and abiding quality of their work. They are making us better known to our friends across the seas.

## ROAD REVISION.

There are many new parts of the country in which a great deal of fencing is being done this year. As the old trails become cut off and travel is forced on to the road allowances, the old problem of new and permanent roads becomes one which has to be faced. In most parts of the country this is not a serious question, as the ground is level and unbroken and the new roads are made with no difficulty. In some cases, however—and there are not a few of these in the south-westerly parts of Alberta and in other places where the country is of a broken nature—the road allowances are found to be absolutely or practically impassable. Road allowances which run over hills, banks and streams are fenced off, but in some of these cases it is a foregone conclusion that they can never be used. In some few cases the Government has provided against this difficulty to a small extent by setting aside special roads which are laid out according to the natural features of the country. This is a very sensible move, and the only difficulty seems to be that too few of these roads have been provided. With our long distances, and sometimes severe weather, ready access to towns and markets is a very important matter. It would seem as though a re-survey with a view to opening up a few more natural roadways (and incidentally permitting the closing up of other unnatural ones) would be a move likely to bring permanent good to districts such as we have indicated. The longer the matter is delayed the closer will settlement become and the more difficult such a road revision.

—No less than 1,313,813 acres of winter wheat in Germany have been plowed up and planted to spring crops. This area is 46.9 per cent of the total area and the remaining 53 per cent. is said to be in a very unfavorable condition; 11 per cent. of the winter rye crop has also been winter killed. This means a serious falling away in the quantity of bread producing cereals and will tend to stiffen prices on this side the Atlantic.

## GOOD ROADS EDUCATION.

Ontario is moving rapidly in the matter of good roads. The Eastern Good Roads Association are starting out a "good roads" train for instruction purposes. It will consist of several carloads of road-making machinery, which will be taken to different points and in the hands of experts be used to construct samples of proper roads. This train starts on an educational tour, lasting fourteen weeks, through seven counties. The railways are giving it free passage. Recently a similar train did good work in giving practical lessons in road making on its way to the good roads convention in New Orleans. When is Manitoba going to wake up and start a goods roads campaign? We perhaps do not need it as badly as Ontario yet. If the work that is done every year was done with more definite aim in view, we believe more good would be accomplished.

## THE WEATHER IN ALBERTA.

The western part of the Territories has had a heavy rainfall again this season. The month of May was marked by a very unusual precipitation, which was followed by wet weather during the first half of June. In some parts of Northern Alberta the roads became so bad as to make travelling quite difficult. During the latter half of June the weather has been unusually cold remained cold and windy, especially in Southern Alberta. In most places, however, the crops have come on well, are strong, of good color, and are fairly well advanced except in a few places close to the mountains where the weather has been unusually cold and there have been a number of snowfalls. The acreage sown all over Alberta has been large. A good deal of fencing is being done and new ground broken. If the weather during this month should turn out fine and warm a heavy yield from the Alberta grain fields may be looked for. Conditions which will facilitate development and early ripening will be especially appreciated by the farmers in that Territory on account of their unsatisfactory harvest experiences of the past two years. Hay is a good crop, and the conditions in the ranching country are splendid, although some complaints were made earlier in the season that the growth of range calves was retarded by the cold and wet weather.

## THE CATTLE INDUSTRY.

The growth and development of the cattle industry in the west promises in a few years to overshadow other branches of agriculture. The Territories exported during 1900 55,129 head of cattle, almost 14,000 head more than the preceding year. This does not include the shipment of dressed beef into the Kootenay district, which was very considerable.

The most significant feature of the cattle business during last year was, however, the movement of stocker cattle from the farm to the rancho. The shipment of such cattle to Western Assiniboia and Southern Alberta was as follows:—From Ontario, 11,434 head; from Manitoba, 24,896 head; from Saskatchewan, 738 head; from Eastern Assiniboia, 4,996 head, and from Northern Alberta, 222 head. This makes a total shipment of over 36,000 head of stocker cattle to the west and a very simple arithmetical calculation will show what the probable export of finished stock will be three years hence, when the stockers of last year will have reached maturity.

—For the week ending July 1st the rainfall at St. John's College, Winnipeg, was six inches.

—One pretty had tornado, accompanied by hail, has gone eastward from Lauder along Whitewater Lake, des-



troubling crops and wrecking buildings. Another has swept part of the Alexander district, the worst sufferers being George and Fred Cheasley, D. Nichol and Alex. Porter. Rosbank and the district between that and Morden have also been visited. One farmer who insured his crop on Saturday was hailed on Sunday.

—The C. P. R. are looking out for wider connections and a greater sphere for their transcontinental line. Wm. Stitt, assistant general passenger agent, was looking after the company's interests in Australia by trying to secure a share of the passenger traffic to Great Britain, and on account of owning the line from seaport to seaport across the continent, the C. P. R. are in a position to offer facilities for travel without change that no other railway can. Part of Assistant President Whyte's mission in visiting the Trans-Siberian railway is to see if arrangements cannot be made whereby this railway and the C. P. R. can work together for rapid handling of the passenger and freight traffic from the Orient to Great Britain.

—Berlin, Germany, is said to be a very quiet city, the laws governing peace and quietness in the streets and in the houses are very elaborate and no undue noise is allowed. Loud bawling by hucksters is not allowed, and a man whose wagon-gearing is loose or rattling is subject to a fine. Piano-playing in private houses is regulated, not being allowed before a certain hour in the morning and after a certain hour at night. Railway engines are not allowed to blow their whistles within the city limits. Berlin is not alone in this effort to secure quietness, and without doubt a large amount of the nerve-racking noise and clatter we daily put up with in our cities could be largely stopped and no one at all inconvenienced.

—On the first day of the present year Lorenzo Snow, president of the Mormon church, gave the following pointers to his people. There are a few grains of hard sense in it that some people might profit from:—

"Ye toiling millions, who in the sweat of your faces earn your daily bread, look up and greet the power from above which shall lift you from bondage! The day of your redemption draweth nigh. Cease to waste your wages in that which helps to keep you in want. Regard not wealth as your enemy and your employers as your oppressors. Seek for the union of capital and labor. Be provident when in prosperity. Do not become a prey to designing men who seek to stir up strife for their own selfish ends. Strive for your rights by lawful means, and desist from violence and destruction. Anarchism and lawlessness are your deadly foes. Dissipation and vice are chains that bind you to slavery."

—The editor of the Finance Chronicle, Montreal, one of the ablest writers in Canada on topics of finance, says: "The yield of a country's land is the main source of its income. When traced to its origin it will be found that capital, in all its forms, has sprung from the soil. Labor, however skilful and however persistent, creates nothing, though there are writers and speakers who regard labor as 'the source of all wealth.' Of the power of labor to increase the value of what it is exercised upon there is no doubt, but, as a producer of wealth, labor takes a secondary place to the land, from which comes all the food of man and all the materials out of which all his manufactured requirements of necessity and luxury are made. Upon the market value of the annual products of the cultivated soil is built up a vast superstructure of trade and of credit. When in any year the earth fails to yield its increase as usual, every financial interest is more or less disturbed, securities decline in value, capital congeals and ceases to flow freely, and trade in every department becomes languid."

## HELP BADLY WANTED.

Our fields are covered with the most luxurious growth of every kind of vegetation. Even the poorest kind of land has been made fertile by continuous rainfall in early summer, and the very live question for every farmer is how the needed help to harvest all this crop is to be got and where it is to come from. Very few even of those most interested have any idea of the one continuous need for outside help in the harvest season. The records of the Provincial Department of Agriculture show that three years ago we imported from the east 5,000 harvest hands, two years ago we had 10,000, and last year, with its scanty yield, still required 2,000 men from outside to help us in harvesting it.

This year it is not too much to say that 15,000 men from outside will be wanted and now is the time to look out ahead. With the continuous rush of growth now on, the harvest will perhaps be later than some of us now expect, and so permit us to call in eastern help after the Ontario yield has been disposed of. But everybody interested should be on the alert to prepare for the emergency. The C. P. R. has done well in the past. Twelve dollars fare going westward and \$18 going back, was a great inducement for young men to come out and see Manitoba with an eye to after settlement among us, and we expect that Superintendent Leonard will be prepared to do what he can in the way of fares.

But low fares are not all that is needed to bring harvest men here. They must have the assurance that when they do come they will be properly treated while in our employ. Over in Dakota the farmer is largely dependent for harvest help on the hobo, a tramp generally of a low grade, who only works because of the money inducement offered him and is sometimes so foul in speech and garments that no decent man wants to be near him. But the Canadian, if not always, is often a decent fellow who wants to come back some other day and on whom for many reasons it is desirable to make a good impression of ourselves individually as well as for the province. Therefore treat every man you employ "white" and if a good man be as generous as you can. It will pay better than meanness and trickery. One mean, tricky employer does more to injure the reputation of the province than can be put right by a score of men who are all that can be wished as honorable employers.

To the thinking farmer this question must have a very serious side. Are we not pursuing a precarious calling when we have to transport 15,000 men 1,500 miles to take off our crop? Where are we if we cannot get them? Farm help is getting scarcer year by year in Ontario and we know of fine farms in some excellent districts lying idle this year because no one can be found to work them. If help is so scarce there where is it to come from? All the young men of the east with push have come west to find homes for themselves and soon, with a four-horse team, are able to put in such a large acreage that it takes a gang of men to harvest it. What if we cannot get them? A chain is no stronger than its weakest link and our wheat growing farmers are depending upon a very weak link indeed. It is a question if this phase of our rapidly extending wheat areas will not be one that will yet limit the area a man sows to something approaching what he can reasonably expect to handle with a moderate amount of assistance.

We understand that wholesale hardware dealers have been unable to meet the demand for barb wire.

All British newspapers combined had a circulation of 60,000 in 1801. Their present circulation is estimated at 8½ millions a day.

# National Trust Company, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO BRANCH OFFICES: MONTREAL AND WINNIPEG.

Capital Subscribed \$1,000,000. Capital Paid Up \$1,000,000. Reserve \$270,000

J. W. FLAVELLE, ESQ., PRESIDENT;

Money to Loan on Security of Good Improved Farms.

Advisory Board for Manitoba and Northwest Territories,  
HON. F. W. G. HAULTAIN, Premier North-west Territorial Government.  
I. M. ROSS, ESQ., Capitalist.  
HON. MR. JUSTICE BAIN.  
A. McT. CAMPBELL, ESQ., Manager Manitoba Branch, Canada Life Assurance Co.  
J. D. CAMERON, ESQ., Messrs. Cameron & Phillips, Barristers.  
REV. CANON MATHESON.

Solicitors for Manitoba: Messrs. Tupper, Phippen & Tupper.

Company is chartered by Government to accept and execute any kind of Trust or Agency, and to act in any of the following capacities: Trustee, Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Committee, Assignee, Liquidator, General Agent.

Accepted by the Courts as a Trust Company under approval of order of Lieut.-Governors-in-Council for the several Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba.

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No Charge is made for drafting of Wills and Custody thereof when the testator designs the appointment of the Company as Executor, Trustee or Guardian.

WINNIPEG OFFICES: NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY BUILDING, 323-325 Main St.  
Cor. Notre Dame St East.

T. HARRY WEBB, Secretary.

ARTHUR STEWART, Manager.

## WOOL! WOOL!

WE want to buy what you have on hand this season, whether the quantity be large or small. You will find it to your advantage to ship direct to us. We pay the top cash price, and guarantee good honest treatment.

You also save the small dealers' profit by shipping direct to us. These small buyers do not handle much wool in the season, consequently they look for big profits on what business they do. We handle an immense quantity of wool, and are satisfied with a small margin.

If you have wool for sale, drop us a card for prices, and we will quote you with pleasure. We furnish sacks and shipping tags on application.

Please do not forget that we tan Cow and Horse Hides for Robes, making them beautifully soft and pliable. This work is guaranteed not to harden under any conditions, and is thoroughly moth proof.

A postal card to us will bring you samples of this work, also circular giving full particulars as to prices, etc.

## CARRUTHERS & CO.

Ninth Street,

BRANDON, MANITOBA.

## Threshermen



As we employ a large number of mechanics, we are prepared to do all kinds of

### ENGINE, BOILER & SEPARATOR REPAIRING

We can send experts to any part of the Province or Territories on shortest notice.

We keep a full line of Flues, Flame Sheets, Liners, and all Threshers' Repairs.

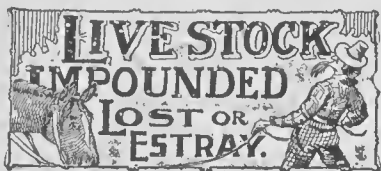
We pay the highest cash or trade prices for cast metal, also for scrap brass and copper. If you have any, send it in at once, or write for instructions.

### THE BRANDON MACHINE WORKS CO., Ltd.

Iron and Brass Founders,

10th Street - - - Brandon, Man.

SEE OUR NEW THRESHING ENGINES AT THE BRANDON FAIR.



In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines of lost or estray stock is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources.

By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them.

By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his band, and is advertised to find the owner.

Write the letters of all brands very plainly. Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

The following is a list of live stock impounded, lost and estray since June 20th issue:—

#### Impounded.

Alkenside, Man.—One red bull, one year old. Samuel Wilson.

Macgregor, Man.—One red bull, no brand, small white spot on forehead, one year old. John Wilson.

Miami, Man.—One sorrel pony horse, aged, 14½ hands high, one front and one hind foot white, branded P. C., white spot on face. V. A. Driver.

Middlechurch, Man.—One light bay mare, 12 years old, both hind feet white, white spot on forehead. James Taylor.

Minnedosa, Man.—One red bull, one year old, white feet and white on forehead. R. B. Beddome.

Morden, Man.—Five young cattle between one and two years old, one red steer, dehorned; one red heifer with horns; one red and white spotted steer, with horns; one red and white spotted heifer, dehorned, and one red and white spotted heifer, dehorned. Jas. O'Brien.

Saskatoon, Sask.—One bay horse, about 15½ hands, both hind legs white, off fore foot white, white stripe on face, black mane, grey tail, no brand; one bay horse, about 15 hands, black legs, black mane and tail, small white spot on forehead, black spot on rump, rope around neck, no brand. E. S. Andrews.

Sinclair, Man.—One red and white cow, about 12 years old, milking. John Amundson.

Sinclair, Man.—One black mare, blind in one eye, aged; one brown mare, very hollow backed, white star, aged. John Milton.

#### Lost.

Elm Valley, Man.—One bay mare, seven years old; one bay, inclined to brown, mare, seven years old; one roan horse. D. W. Grimmett.

Prince Albert, Sask.—Brown mare, four years old, star on forehead, branded two half circles, one inside the other, on left shoulder. \$5 reward. Peter Robertson.

Regina, Assa.—Three colts, nine months old, one sorrel filly, white face, four white feet; one bay filly, white stripe on face, three white feet; one bay horse colt, black points. \$5 reward. Thos. Kirby.

Shoal Lake, Man.—One red and white steer, two years old; one red heifer, white spot on forehead, white on side; one spotted yearling with M. on left hip cut with scissors. Alex. Menzies.

Stonewall, Man.—Five calves, one a red steer, one red heifer, three red and white heifers. All five marked with hole in right ear. John Stratton.

Teulon, Man.—One grey horse, seven years old, wearing cow bell and branded E. S. on left shoulder. A. Kallman, 19, 16, 2e.

#### STRAYED TO MY PREMISES

One 2-year-old stallion, bay, two white hind feet, star on forehead; one dark brown mare, one white hind foot, star on forehead; one bay gelding, branded heart on left flank, scar on right shoulder.

ANGUS WILKIE, Disley, Assa.

#### LOST.

One dark bay mare, 7 years old, white stripe on face, scar on left hip, weight 1200 to 1300 lbs.—J. WILKIE, 14-9-1e, Oak Bluff, Man.

#### Furniture & Upholstering.

Picture Framing  
School Supplies

UNDERTAKING and EMBALMING

We make a specialty of out-of-town orders. Write us for prices, or call and see us when you are in town. No trouble to show goods.

VINCENT & MACPHERSON,  
Brandon, Man.



Winnipeg, July 5th, 1901.

The older the season gets the more confident are people becoming that there will be a big crop this year. This has a most stimulating effect on business, and in all lines a steady increasing business is being done. This month and next will show the severest pinch of the short crop last season and money is rather tight. Land sales continue to be made freely. Dairy products are being marketed in ever-increasing quantities. Bank clearings for the last week are smaller than for the corresponding week of last year.

#### Wheat.

There seems to be every prospect of an unusually large American wheat crop. Harvest is already begun in the southern portion of the winter wheat growing States, and the yield and quality is reported excellent, yet the spring wheat area is to mature and save. The Hessian fly is doing considerable damage in Western Ontario, and many farmers do not expect to have much more than their seed. The requirements of Europe at present indicate that they will be heavier than during the past 12 months. European crops promise poorly. Southern Russia and Spain being the really only promising ones.

On the home market wheat has steadily lost ground. On July 5th July wheat at Chicago opened at 64½c. and September at 60c.

Winnipeg inspections for the week ending June 30th are as follows:—No. 1 hard, 16; No. 2 hard, 57; No. 3, 56; No. 3 Northern, 1; 1 white Fyfe, 1; No. 1 rejected, 1; no grade, 59. Total 191 cars. Oats, No. 2 mixed, 1; rejected, 1; feed, 2. Total 4.

#### Oats.

Stocks are low in Manitoba and some oats are coming in from Ontario. We quote 47c. to 48c. per bushel on the track. Jobbing lots 50c.

#### Corn.

Corn is offering freely and a considerable quantity is being used along with oats. We quote 50c. to 51½c. per bushel by car lot on track.

#### Mill Feed.

We quote bran \$11.50 per ton and shorts \$13.50, chopped oats \$28, chopped corn, \$22.

#### Cattle.

The market is very much easier than two weeks ago owing to western cattle coming in and also early grass finished Manitoba cattle. The ruling price now ranges from 2½c. for lower grades to 3½c. for the very best. Dressed beef 5½c. to 7c. Veal 8c. to 8½c. A few stockers are still being moved.

#### Sheep.

The trade is quiet; a few western sheep are coming in, also a few from Manitoba as well as from Ontario. The Ontario mutton as a rule is too fat. Western sheep are worth off the cars at Winnipeg 5c. a pound. Spring lambs run from \$3 to \$4, according to quality. Dressed mutton 10c. to 11c. per pound.

#### Hogs.

Supplies are coming in fairly well and the market is steady at 6c. for choice selections off the cars at Winnipeg. Lower grades from 5c. up. Dressed pork is worth 8c.

#### Dairy Products.

Creamery Butter.—The market is a little easier than two weeks ago, owing to easier tone of eastern markets. The going price is 15c. to 16c., f.o.b. factories, for choicest creamery, according to quality and the market it is to be shipped to. Montreal butter

## A Little Shake

### "SUNSHINE" FURNACES.

lesseu one end of a man's winter worries.

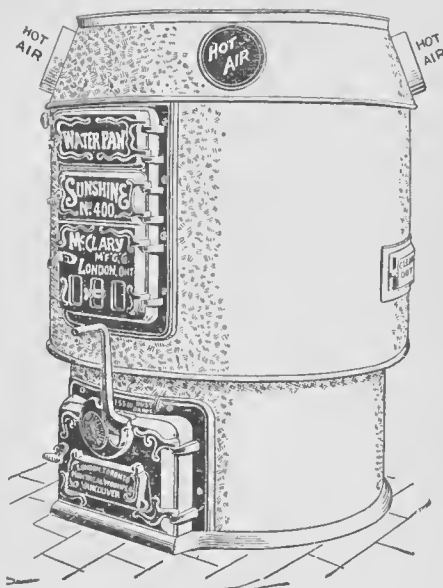
A little shake and some fresh coal after supper is all the attention they need till morning—no burning out every few hours.

The dome of the "Sunshine" is made of heavy steel plate, making it a much better heater than cast iron, as in most furnaces.

Has self-acting gas damper—no danger of being smothered with gas during the night.

Made in three sizes.

Burns coal, coke or wood.



Pamphlets free from local agent or nearest house.

## The McClary Manufacturing Co.

183, 185, 187 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg.

LONDON. TORONTO. MONTREAL. VANCOUVER. ST. JOHN, N.B.

market was quoted weak at 18c. to 19½c. on July 4th.

Dairy.—There is quite a large make coming forward and this no doubt is helping to keep down the price of creamery butter. Owing to the large make country merchants are also becoming more particular in buying, as they stand to lose money if they don't. The going price is 10c. to 13½c., according to quality.

Cheese.—Some new cheese is being marketed and runs from 7½c. to 8c. per pound, according to quality, delivered in Winnipeg. The Montreal market was reported dull on the 4th, at 8c. to 9½c.

#### Eggs.

The prolonged wet weather is causing the eggs to become musty, through the country merchants storing them in unsuitable places. Going price 10½c. delivered here in case lots.

#### Seneca Root.

The market is quiet at 22c. to 25c. a pound.

#### Hides and Wool.

The hide market is quiet and prices remain unchanged at 5½c. a pound for No. 1 inspected.

The outlook for wool is not bright. Manitoba wool is being bought at 7c. to 7½c. Prices for Territorial wool are somewhat undecided, as the ranchers are holding out for the higher prices paid last year, which in some cases

ran as high as 13c. a pound, but they are not likely to reach this by 4c. or 5c. a pound.

An urehln, with a puzzled look  
Unto his father said,  
"Why is it, upon all the coins  
They stamp a woman's head?"  
The father thought a moment, then  
He gave him this reply:  
"My ehld, they say that money talks;  
I think that must be why."  
—Leslie's Weekly.

## Farmers SHIP YOUR Grain

to

### THOMPSON, SONS & Co.

Grain Commission Merchants  
Licensed and bonded under Manitoba Grain Act  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

We handle all kinds of grain, obtain best prices, and make prompt returns. Money advanced on Bills of Lading. Enquiries re markets, etc., solicited.

Send Sample and Write for Prices.

We want your shipments of

## BUTTER

Will pay you full market value, and are spot cash buyers.

PARSONS & ROGERS,

Formerly Parsons & Arundell,

162 McDermot St. E., Winnipeg, Man.

## Men! After all Others Fail!

When you are tired trying American C.O.D. Schemes, Prescription Frauds, "Vinegar" Electric Belts, and the many so-called cures for the Weakness of Men, and YOU STILL WISH TO BE CURED, send your name and address to The Dr. Kohr Medicine Co., Box 2341, Montreal.

A Free Full Box of Restorine will be mailed you; no further testimonial required. ATROPHY,

VARICOCELE, WASTING DRAINS,

LOSS OF POWER, etc., cured in thirty days! Do not delay. Write at once.

## Restorine!



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly set forth.

## ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

### Damage by Cattle.

Subscriber, Waghorn, Alta.: "A and B went into partnership and took a farm for a number of years under the following conditions—that the same shall not be re-let without the consent of the owner, etc. A and B have dissolved partnership and B, having re-let his half of the land in question, as the whole of the farm is in one ring fence. Can B turn his horses and cattle in and hold them there to the detriment of A, as the crop is all in and the damage to A is of great importance? Can A turn B's stock out, or can A claim damages from B for letting his cattle run on the crop? One portion is grain and the other hay."

Answer.—Upon the dissolution A and B were mere strangers. No action for damages caused by domestic animals shall be maintained for causing damage to property unless the same is surrounded by a lawful fence.

### Agreement of Sales of Chattels.

Subscriber, Urquhart, Alta.: "Referring to my question on page 343, as to the responsibility of ownership of a filly colt that died after being purchased. The 'note' I mentioned and which you want to see was simply a memorandum in my private diary and does not even state terms of agreement, so has no bearing on the case, I imagine. I shall feel obliged, therefore, if you will give me your opinion on the case, as though I had not mentioned any 'note.'"

Answer.—The agreement was evidently entire and partly performed by A, therefore he is the owner and consequently responsible, but B must be able to show that he took every reasonable care of the horse while in his possession.

### Horse Trade.

J. H.: "1. A trades a horse to B for another horse and gave \$10 difference. In two weeks B got dissatisfied and wants A to give him back his horse. A refuses to do so. Then B said he would send the bailiff to take his horse. Can he do so? 2. Is a horse trade legal where no money is given?"

Answer.—1. No. 2. Yes.

### Promissory Note.

Subscriber, Mariapolis: "After what length of time is a promissory note given for 12 months outlawed or non-collectable that was made in British Columbia in 1895. Nothing having been paid on it since it was given?"

Answer.—Six years after its due date.

### Trespass.

West Subscriber, Man.: "1. What remedy have I to prevent parties trespassing or driving across my cultivated or uncultivated land, after they have been verbally forbidden to do so? 2. Is there any statute in respect to this matter or would a civil action have to be taken?"

Answer.—1. Action for damage. 2. Civil action sufficient.

### Closing Road Allowances.

Subscriber, Alta.: "Has the Government of the Northwest Territories power to close up road allowances?"

Answer.—We doubt very much whether the Dominion Government has yet vested in the Government of the Northwest Territories the road allowances, but this you can ascertain definitely by writing to the authorities at Regina. The municipalities have jurisdiction over the highways.

### Overflow of Creek.

Enquirer, Glenlyon, Man.: "A neighbor two miles south of me has dammed a creek flowing through his farm, turning the natural flow, which is Northeast, into another creek flowing Northwest, which spreads over a section and a half of meadow land and empties itself into a creek which starts on my farm, and so gives me that much extra water to contend with when I have more than I can handle without his surplus. He contends that the creek he has dammed back is the natural overflow of the creek

running Northwest, which is the creek I am located on. My contention is that the natural course is Northeast, which is the course it has always run and is the natural course, and of which I can produce ample evidence if required. He promised to run a ditch and turn it back into its natural channel, but has not done so and I have lost half my oats through the land flooding. What remedy have I and what course should I take to recover the damage done me?"

Answer.—The Minister of Public Works has power to deal with your case, with whom you had better communicate.

### Hired Man's Holidays.

A Subscriber, Bear Creek, Man.: "1. Can a hired farm man working by the month take all of what are called the legal holidays, as the 24th of May, 1st of July, etc.? 2. Can a person engaged for a definite period, say two, three or five months, legally get his wages should he leave without sufficient cause any time before the expiration of the term?"

Answer.—1. No, except by special agreement (this we answered fully in our issue of the 20th April last). 2. No.

### Cattle at Large.

J. W. A., Sask.: "Is it legal for aged stallions or bulls to pasture on a man's own farm (owner of the animals) where other horses and cattle come in contact with them, provided said stallion or bull be tied by means of a picket rope? Also are sheep allowed to run at large the same as cattle and horses in this part of the Territories?"

Answer.—No stallion of one year old and upwards and bull of nine months old and upwards, shall be permitted to run at large in any part of the Territories, except in case of bulls the Government may permit to run at large between the 1st July and 31st March. Yes, subject to the ordinary common law rights, where damage has been done.

### Fencing.

Subscriber, Swan River, Man.: "A party secures a permit to cut hay on Dominion lands, has done work in clearing land so that hay can be cut. 1. In case of a fence law, what protection has he got from stray stock on said land? 2. Has he got to fence said land to secure hay? 3. Can stock be impounded by holder of hay permit?"

Answer.—1. Remedy by law for trespass. 2. Not legally. 3. Yes. By the owner of the land, at the instance of the permit holder.

### Mortgages.

Subscriber, Russell, Man.: "Years ago I mortgaged my farm. Not being able to pay off the debt, I moved off place before mortgage closed. 1. Can I buy another place and take out a patent without the mortgage company being able to claim it? 2. Or can I take out patent in my wife's name or my son's name as a protection against mortgage company?"

Answer.—1. Yes, but mortgage company may be able to register a judgment against it. 2. It might be a dangerous expedient to do so.

### Mortgage in Arrears.

Subscriber, N.W.T.: "Mortgage was given or homestead before patent was issued, in 1894. No part payment of the debt was made since then, nor were the interests paid. Is the mortgage still good, or can the man that has entered for the land patent same in his own name?"

Answer.—We should know first the date of homestead entry, date of recommendation or when entitled to the same, date of mortgage, when registered, and whether the debt was in the meantime ever acknowledged in writing, before any satisfactory answer can be given.

## Farmers' Institute Meetings.

Professor James Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist and Botanist, accompanied by Mr. Angus Mackay, Superintendent of the Indian Head Experimental Farm, will deliver addresses on Agricultural Subjects, with special reference to Noxious Weeds, under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture of the Northwest Territories, at the following points and on the undersigned dates:

Place.	Date.	Hour.
Olds—Monday,	July 15th,	2 p.m.
Innisfail—Tuesday,	July 16th,	2 p.m.
Red Deer—Wednesday,	July 17th,	3 p.m.
Strathcona—Friday,	July 19th,	2 p.m.
Clover Bar—Saturday,	July 20th,	2 p.m.
Ft. Saskatchewan—Saturday,	July 20,	8 p.m.
Leduc—Monday,	July 22nd,	2 p.m.
Wetaskiwin—Tuesday,	July 23rd,	2 p.m.
Ponoka—Wednesday,	July 24th,	2 p.m.
Lacombe—Thursday,	July 25th,	2 p.m.

Farmers and others interested are invited to attend these meetings, at which enquiries and discussion will be encouraged.

CHAS. W. PETERSON,  
Deputy Commissioner.

Department of Agriculture,  
Regina, June 20th, 1901.

# Everything You Need

Is obtainable from us. No matter what it is, write to us about it. Ten chances to one we can supply it and at a price below what you can obtain the same for elsewhere in Canada.



Our assortment is extremely varied and we are confident that we can please any purchaser.  
Wire Hair Brush, painted backs, 25c. & 35c. each.  
Bristles, with mirror backs, 15c. each.  
Fine bristles, with solid backs and handles, 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c., 90c. each.  
Fine bristles, ebony back and handle, \$1.00 each.

### COMBS.

Pocket Combs, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c. each.  
Gent's Dressing Combs, 20c., 25c., 30c.  
Ladies' Dressing Combs, 15c., 25c., 35c., 50c. each.  
Fine Tooth Combs, 10c., 15c., 25c., 35c. each.

### CLOTHES BRUSHES.

Values are good in these extremely useful articles. 15c., 20c., 35c., 50c. each.

### TOOTH BRUSHES.

A fair one as low as 10c., a good one with fine bristles for 25c. Others at 15c. and 20c. each.

### NAIL BRUSHES.

One of the greatest safeguards of health, especially of the skin, is the cleaning of the finger nails. Under the nails large numbers of microbes find lodgment. Ordinary washing of the hands will not dislodge them. A GOOD NAIL BRUSH IS WHAT YOU NEED. A good one will cost 10c., a better one 15c. or 25c.

## Ladies' Kid Gloves.

Perfectly shaped; perfectly made. Better ones in any particular cannot be bought at our prices.  
Two clasps, tan, modes, grey, navy, green and black. \$1.00 per pair.  
Two fasteners, fancy stitching on backs, in tan, mode, grey, navy, green and black shades, also black with white stitching. \$1.25 per pair.  
Trefousse's Gloves, 3 clasps, in tans, modes, brown, grey, black and black with white stitching. The very finest gloves. \$1.50 per pair.  
Suede Gloves, two fasteners, greys and browns. \$1.25 per pair.  
Silk lined Suede Gloves, white with white stitching or plain white. \$1.25 per pair.  
Trefousse's Suede Gloves, black, black with white stitching, tans, modes and greys. \$1.50 per pair.

Black Silk Gloves, perfectly fashioned, in four qualities of silks. 50c., 65c., 75c. and \$1.00 per pair.  
Silk Gloves, tans and browns, two qualities of silk. 50c. and 65c. per pair.  
Lisle Thread, 3 fasteners, white, black, greys, modes and browns. 35c. and 45c. per pair.



Black Silk Gloves, perfectly fashioned, in four qualities of silks. 50c., 65c., 75c. and \$1.00 per pair.  
Silk Gloves, tans and browns, two qualities of silk. 50c. and 65c. per pair.  
Lisle Thread, 3 fasteners, white, black, greys, modes and browns. 35c. and 45c. per pair.

## The F. O. Mabey Co'y

P. O. Box 522, WINNIPEG, MAN.

## THE COLUMBIA THRESHER

A time and money saver for the farmer.  
A small Thresher of great capacity, that can be run by light power and operated by few men.  
Write for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List—FREE.  
**SWEEP AND TREAD POWERS**  
BELLE CITY MFG. CO., Racine, Wis. Box 132

## Children's and Misses' Stockings



You may obtain hose elsewhere at these prices, but you'll not get the same or equal goods at the same prices.

Sizes of Shoe—  
1 2 3 4&5 6&7 8&9 10&11 12&13 1 2  
Corresponding sizes of stockings—  
4 4½ 5 5½ 6 6½ 7 7½ 8 8½  
Children's and Misses' Cotton Hose, in black and tans, 25c. per pair.  
Children's and Misses' Cashmere Hose, in tans. 40c., 45c., 50c. per pair.  
Children's and Misses' Plain Cashmere Hose, in black. 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c., 45c., 50c. per pair.  
Children's and Misses', 2-1 Ribbed Cashmere Hose.  
Sizes 4½ 5 5½ 6 6½ 7 7½ 8.  
25c 25 30 30 35 35 40 45 per pair.  
Children's and Misses' 2-1 Ribbed Cashmere Hose, extra fine.  
Sizes 4½ 5 5½ 6 6½ 7 7½ 8.  
45c 45 50 55 60 65 65 70 per pair.

## The Gem Organ Roller



This is one of the most marvellous musical instruments of the age, the class of music produced being very much superior to what would be expected from an instrument sold at such a price. It employs no paper, the music being obtained from a roller, furnished with pins similar to those of a music box. These pins operate upon valve keys made of hard steel, the roller being driven by suitable gearing, which also works the bellows. All the working parts of the instrument are easily accessible, and are made of solid metal. The keys are mounted on iron castings, and the whole instrument is as well made and as durable as a high class sewing machine. Nothing has been omitted to give this grand instrument its crowning qualities of extreme simplicity and durability. The records are of organ size and their volume of tone and full sustaining and carrying power IS EQUAL TO THAT OF A FULL ORGAN. The case is handsomely made of imitation black walnut. Extra rollers cost but 40c. each. 800 selections to choose from. List furnished upon application.

Price of Gem Roller Organ with three rollers. Weight boxed 15 lbs., length 16 inches, width 14 inches, height 9 inches. **\$7.69**

## Tennis Balls

Wright & Ditson's Championship Balls, 1901. \$4.25 per doz.  
Ayers' Championship, 1901. \$4.25 per doz.  
Ayers' Good Merton Regulation. \$3.50 per doz.  
Ayers' Regulation Merton. \$3.00 per doz.







### Whitewood.

Some 12 or 13 miles south of Whitewood, in township 14, range 3, on the south side of the Pipestone, we strike the open prairie, which here stretches 18 miles further south to the Moose Mountains, and extends some 24 miles east and west. This is as fine a farming district as lies in the Northwest. On section 15 of the above township live George and Archie Cowan in separate houses, both of which are well protected by several rows of maple trees. These men came in from Ontario in 1882 and are each growing about 200 acres of crop. The former is the owner of one section of land and the latter of 1½ sections. They have between them 130 head of grade Clyde horses and 60 head of cattle. A. Cowan brought out from Ontario this spring an imported stallion of Scotch breeding at a price of over \$1,200.

One mile west we strike the farms of Thomas Blackwood and Sons, who settled here in 1885 from Scotland and now own some 24 sections of land and crop over 400 acres yearly, besides keeping 80 head of cattle and nearly as many grade Clyde horses. Some four miles west, in range 4, we come to the farm of John McDonald, who also hails from Ontario. He has a half section, on which a good brick veneer house was put up last year and when completed in full will cost \$1,500. Mr. McDonald has about 20 head of horses, besides cattle, and kept for six years a pure bred Clyde stallion, Sir Edward Blake. This horse died last fall, but has left many fine colts throughout the district, as the prize winning teams of Mr. McDonald at the local show last fall testify.

Two miles west from this farm is the home of Robert White, who came in in 1883 and hails from the north of Ireland. He is the owner of 480 acres, with an abundance of free run for his stock. He keeps a few horses and some 50 head of cattle, many of which are milch cows, the cream going to the creamery in summer and being made into butter at home in the fall. Mrs. White is an expert buttermaker, as she never fails to draw a prize at the shows. On this farm last year was erected a solid stone house at a cost of \$2,000, and without doubt is the best farm house around. Mr. White intends in the near future to put up a good barn.

South 4 miles we come to the home of Frederick Cunningham, who came here in 1885, and now has a section of land, with a good frame house, frame stable and granary, with quite a number of maple trees set out. Mr. Cunningham has some 25 head of horses and about 30 head of cattle and farms between two and three hundred acres of crop. This farm is noted for producing the gold medal wheat of the Territories in 1899, which wheat was awarded a diploma at Paris in 1900.

One-half mile south is the home of James Keith, who came in in 1882 from Quebec, though he was born in Scotland. He owns 480 acres and has a good herd of grade cattle headed by a pure bred Ayrshire bull from Quebec.

Three miles south, in township 13, are the homes of Wm. Toppings and James Sexsmith, both from Eastern Ontario in 1884, and although they both got hit hard in 1893 by prairie fires, when they both lost their horses and harness, one stable, hay, a pure bred bull and some other cattle, they are now doing well with 150 acres each of crop, some ten head each of horses, and nearly 70 head of cattle each.

Four miles east is the home of Henry Cumming, who came from Ontario in 1890. One hundred acres of crop, some good grade cattle, four pure bred cows, a Shorthorn bull and about 20

horses complete his stock. Although a young man, he is coming to the front fast as a farmer and stock breeder.

Three miles to the southeast is the Montgomery post office and home of John Dermody, who has a section of land and 200 acres of crop, some 35 head of grade cattle, headed by one of the C.P.R. bulls bred by Walter Lynch, of Westbourne, 8 horses, good log stables, granary and a new frame house.

Four miles east we come to the farm of A. B. Potter, where 1,500 maples and a number of bluffs of small poplar give the farm a park-like appearance. This farm has the best outbuildings of the settlement, having a large stone and frame barn 32x74 and a piggery 24x40, both well finished and painted. The house is still the old one, built in 1883, with some additions. This farm consists of 480 acres, with 160 acres bush lot four miles away, 125 acres of crop and 50 acres of summerfallow. Mr. Potter keeps 25 head of Holsteins and 20 to 30 pure bred Yorkshire and Berkshire pigs. This stock is well known in the show rings from Winnipeg to Regina, where they have yearly won many prizes since 1893. His stock bull, Sir Pictertjie Josephine De Kol, is 3 years old and 2,100 lbs. in weight. He also has a number of fine cows. He is preparing 10 head of cattle and 20 pigs for the shows in July.

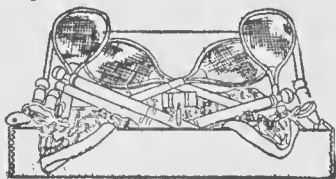
A half-mile away is the home of Donald Simpson and Son, from Scotland in 1885. They have 130 acres of crop, and 40 head of fine grade stock, headed by a pure bred Shorthorn bull.

Two miles east is the farm of D. Munroe and Son, who have 640 acres of land. The lumber is on the ground for a frame stable, 28x40, with stone foundation. These men have 20 head of horses and 200 head of cattle, most of which they run at the Moose Mountains, south 20 miles.

A mile north, in the edge of the bluffs, is the home of William Archibald. He has a substantial frame house, a new frame stable and granary. He owns 640 acres of land, 15 horses, 200 acres of crop, and leases several sections six miles south, where he keeps 250 head of cattle in summer. They are fed straw, with hay, in winter. He does not raise all his cattle, but buys stockers.

These are some of the principal settlers of four townships. There are four schools, one church and four other church appointments. Many homesteads are still open, with thousands of acres for sale; also a strip nine miles wide and 24 long between here and the ranchers at the mountain without any settlers, so that the land-seeker has lots of choice.

## Complete TENNIS SETS.



Anyone in want of a complete Tennis Outfit cannot do better than purchase one of these sets. Better sets at the prices quoted are certainly unobtainable. Can be shipped by express, or by freight with other goods.

No. 1. Four Child's Rackets, Net 33 feet, 4 covered Balls, Set Poles, Guys, Pegs and Runners, Book of Rules. \$10.00.

No. 2. Four full-sized Rackets, Net 42 feet, 4 covered Balls, Set Poles, Guys, Pegs and Runners, Book of Rules. \$13.00.

No. 3. Four full-sized Rackets, good quality, Net 42 feet, 4 covered Balls, Set Poles, Guys, Pegs and Runners, Book of Rules. \$16.50.

No. 4. Four full-sized English or W. D. Rackets, Net 42 feet, canvas top, 6 covered Balls, Set Poles, Guys, Pegs and Runners, Book of Rules. \$20.00.

No. 5. Four F. H. Ayres' full-sized Rackets, Net 42 feet, canvas top, 6 Championship Balls, Set Poles, Guys, Pegs and Runners, Book of Rules. \$25.00.

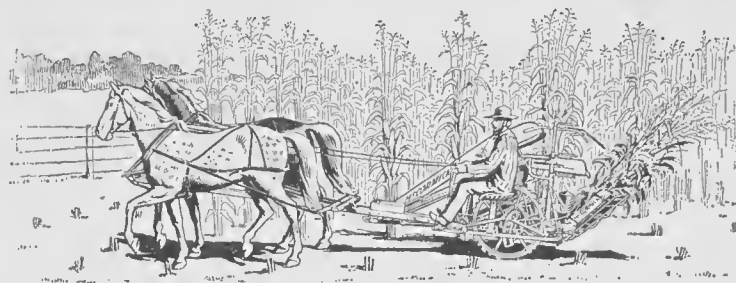
### TENNIS MARKERS

Dry Marker, \$2.25.  
Duplex Marker, English, \$4.00.  
Extra bells for Duplex Marker, \$1.00.

**The F. O. Maber Co.**

Box 522, Winnipeg.

## DOUBLE THE VALUE OF YOUR CORN CROP.



Use the M<sup>c</sup>CORMICK CORN BINDER and the M<sup>c</sup>CORMICK HUSKER and SHREDDER. These machines pay for themselves. They are the best, most modern and most durable machines for handling your corn crop. With the M<sup>c</sup>CORMICK CORN BINDER you can cut your corn when it ought to be cut and save it in the best possible condition.

The M<sup>c</sup>CORMICK HUSKER and SHREDDER shucks the ears and separates them from the stalks, and converts both the fodder and stalks into stover which

is better than hay.



## DOUBLE THE VALUE OF YOUR CORN CROP.

Write for "King Corn" a beautiful illustrated catalogue - all about corn machines

W. A. CAVANAUGH, Mangr., WINNIPEG, MAN.

# FARMERS! HAVE YOU INSURED AGAINST HAIL?

Now is the Time!

The "Provincial Mutual" is the  
Original Hail Insurance Company of Manitoba

Established 1891 by Charter.

Managed by Manitoba Farmers ONLY.  
Has paid \$130,000 for losses to farmers.  
Has paid ALL CLAIMS TO DATE except 25 per cent. of last year's losses.  
Has paid an AVERAGE OF \$5.30 PER ACRE for total loss and same rate for partial.  
Has charged about 22c. ONLY per acre on an average.  
Never charges any more than 25c. per acre under any circumstances.  
PAYS NO DIVIDENDS TO STOCK HOLDERS.  
RETURNS ALL UNREQUIRED PREMIUM MONEY back to the insurers.  
ALL INSURERS ARE MEMBERS, and have a VOTING INTEREST in the Company.

**Farmers, Take no Chances!**  
But protect yourselves by insuring in the old reliable

**THE PROVINCIAL  
Mutual Hail Insurance Co.**

Incorporated in 1891 by [Manitoba Government]

President—  
JOHN RENTON, Farmer, Deloraine.

Vice-President—  
FRANK SCHULTZ, Farmer, Baldur.

### Board of Directors for 1901.

T. L. MORTON, M.P.P., Farmer, Gladstone. F. SCHULTZ, Farmer, Baldur.  
JOHN RENTON, Farmer, Deloraine. W. F. SIRETT, Farmer, Glendale.  
JAS. RIDDELL, M.P.P., Farmer, Rosebank. F. M. BEAMISH, Farmer, Elva.

Man. Director: C. J. THOMSON, Strang Block, Winnipeg.  
LOCAL AGENTS AT ALL PRINCIPAL POINTS IN THE PROVINCE.

## FARM IMPLEMENTS

S. J. Greenwood, implement dealer, of Douglas, accompanied the Brandon excursion to the city last week.

J. Gentles, implement dealer, of Stonewall, accompanied the Sunday-school excursion from his town last Wednesday.

M. A. Wilson, travelling agent for the J. I. Case T. M. Co., was in the city last week. He reports the finest crop in many years along the south-western branch of the C. P. R.

D. Shirriff, who represents the Cockshutt Plow Co. in Brandon, was a visitor to the city on Friday last week. He reports the outlook for the largest crop ever seen in the Brandon territory this year.

Saunders & Angers are opening in the implement business in Carman. They are handling the goods manufactured by the Champion Harvester Co., McLaughlin Carriage Co., Canton Plows and J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.

James Larmour, a prosperous farmer of the Culross district, spent a few days in the city last week. Mr. Larmour contemplates starting an implement business at Culross and came in for the purpose of arranging for a supply of goods.

Mr. Cameron, of Cameron & Duncan, Melita, called at the office of Johnston & Stewart last week. Mr. Cameron reports business as being good and that he never saw crops looking so well at the present time. As well as being connected with the implement trade Mr. Cameron also runs a large farm near Melita, on which he has some 400 acres of wheat, all looking well.

An Ontario man has planned a pair of wide flat wheels to go on a traction engine in place of the regular drivers. By means of these wheels a traction engine can be converted into a road roller and thus be of use in making good roads at a season when it is not wanted on the farm. The same man has invented a lever attachment at the rear of the engine by which the governor can be regulated quickly and twenty-three different speeds given.

The general manager, R. C. Haskins, and sales manager, L. C. Peterson, and E. H. Kimboch, of the Warner, Bushnell & Glessner Co., Springfield, Ohio, and Chicago, met their N. D., Northern Minn. and Manitoba general agents at Fargo June 17th, to talk over conditions in the different territories. The managers then left for Minneapolis well pleased with the prospects for business in the Northwest. R. H. Potter, general agent at Winnipeg, reports a very pleasant trip.

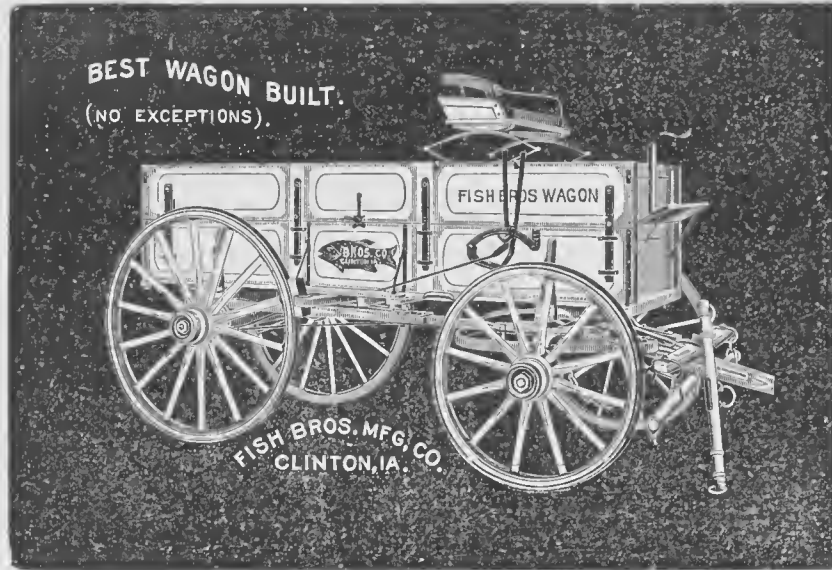
He liveth long who liveth well,  
All else is life hut flung away;  
He liveth longest, who can tell  
Of true things truly done each day.

Be wise and use thy wisdom well,  
Who wisdom speaks, must live it, too;  
He is the wisest who can tell  
How first he lived, then spake, the true.

Sow truth if thou the truth would'st reap,  
Who sows the false shall reap the vain;  
Erect and sound thy conscience keep  
From hollow words and deeds refrain.

Sow love and taste its fruitage pure,  
Sow peace and reap its harvest bright;  
Sow sunbeams on the rock and moor,  
And find a harvest home of light.—Bonar.

# FISH BROTHERS' WAGON.



THE  
ONLY WAGON  
Made by the Original  
and Only Fish Bros.  
comes from Clinton, Ia.

It is now, as it always has been,  
the best wagon on wheels. Don't  
be bluffed into believing that the  
original FISH can be furnished  
from any other source.

**JOHNSTON & STEWART**  
Sole Agents,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

### Big Bill's Sermon.

By A. H. W.

Big Bill had been down to the city,  
And the boys all stopped their play  
To gather around him and shake his hand  
And hear what he had to say.  
For Bill on that ranch was leader;  
Whatever he said, it went.  
And there wasn't a man who could equal  
him  
For versatile devilment.

That night, though, he acted queerly,  
And had a look on his face  
That didn't appear to belong to old Bill,  
Nor correspond with the place.  
And so, when he called for order,  
A wondering gaze went round,  
And every one quietly took off his hat  
And listened as if spell-bound.

Said Bill: "I've lived among you,  
Not caring for God nor man;  
Inveigling you into the wickedest scrapes  
My devilish mind could plan.  
"I was stopping in town last Sunday,  
And, thinking to make a splurge,  
I rigged myself up, with gun, spurs and gall,  
And sauntered into a church.

"The big kids smiled and tittered,  
The little ones cringed with fright,  
The old folks acted as if they were shocked  
At such an ungodly sight.  
"But the kind, grey-headed preacher,  
As I swaggered up the aisle,  
Came down from the pulpit, with outstretch-  
ed hand,  
And said, with a friendly smile:

"There's plenty of room, my brother;  
Be seated, across the way;  
And may God bless you for comin' to us  
This beautiful Sabbath day.  
"Well, boys, that talk clean floored me;  
I never felt quite so cheap.  
The thought of how sacrilegious I'd been,  
It struck me all of a heap.

"But I sat down, and listened,  
And he seemed to preach at me.  
He told how our Saviour so loved the world  
That he died to set men free.  
"I felt he was trying to 'rope' me;  
He threw the lasso my way.  
And though I endeavored to dodge the  
noose,  
It landed on me—to stay.

"I felt it get tighter and tighter  
Until I thought I would choke  
Unless I could let out my feelings in words,  
And so I rose up and spoke.  
"I said: 'Do you think, Mr. Preacher,  
That Jesus has use for me?  
That he won't cut me out in the round-up,  
Unworthy his loving plea?"

"With tears in his eyes he answered—  
The ring of his voice was true—  
'My brother, our Lord loves and wants you  
So much that he died for you.'  
"Now, boys, if the Saviour has bought me,  
And paid such a wondrous price,  
I ought not to cheat him by losing my soul,  
Through living in sin and vice.

"Let's brand ourselves all for Jesus;  
Let Satan the mavericks claim.  
An' when we're prepared for the market  
above,

He'll say we're worthy his name.'  
The boys didn't feel like drinking;  
There wasn't a game in sight.  
The aspect of things at the ranch was  
changed  
By Big Bill's sermon that night.

—Texas Farm and Ranch.

Wife (testily)—Don't interrupt me. I leave  
out half my words when I'm writing.  
Husband—But you don't when you're talk-  
ing, do you?—Judge.

Some great man said: "Poverty is only an  
idea." It is about the only idea some peo-  
ple have.

Because a blind wood-sawyer can't see is  
no reason why he can't saw.

"Look at the pig, mother. Why does he  
eat so much?"  
"Because, my son, he wishes to make a  
big hog of himself."

Henpex—My friends told me I was a fool  
when I married you.  
Mrs. Henpex—Mine told me the same  
thing lately, so your friends were right.—  
Brooklyn Life.

Wood—I notice Sawyer is very proud of his  
family tree.  
Slabb—Well, he ought to be. His father  
got his start in the lumher business.—De-  
troit Free Press.

Mr. Meeker—But surely I ought to have  
some say as to whom my daughter marries?  
Mrs. Meeker—Not a word, sir! When she  
gets ready, she shall, if she likes, marry  
any old fool; just as her mother did.—Tit-  
bits.

The moon never does things by halves. All  
her change comes in quarters.

"Some scientists," observed the optimist,  
"say that man has developed from an oys-  
ter."  
"Yes," said the pessimist, bitterly; "into  
a lobster."—Puck.

Her pater left her lots of wealth,  
And that was patrimony.  
Her mater made a match for her,  
And that was matrimony.  
—Philadelphia Record.

"What time was it," asked the Judge of  
the rural witness, "when this affair oc-  
curred?"

"Well, sir," replied the witness, "ef I  
don't disremember, it wuz long erhout fod-  
der-pullin' time."

"But—what time of day was it?"  
"It warn't no time o' day, yer Honor, fer  
it wuz night time."

"And what time was that?"  
"Well, sir, to tell the truth, it wuz clost  
on to bedtime?"—Atlanta Constitution.

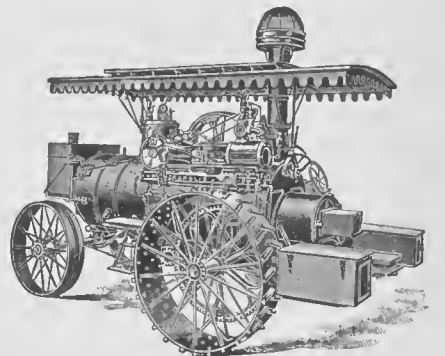
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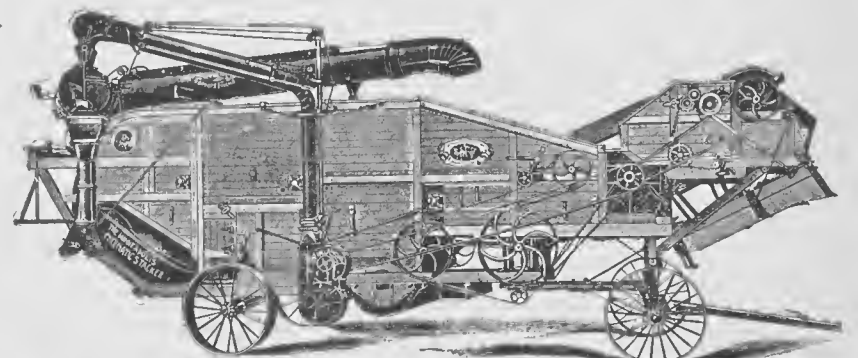
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### Summer and Fall Fairs.

Yorkton	July 10 and 11.
Calgary	July 10 to 13.
Macleod	July 17 and 18.
Shoal Lake	July 17 to 18.
Wawanesa	July 18.
Carberry	July 18 and 19.
Virten	July 18 to 19.
Portage la Prairie	July 23 to 25.
Brandon	July 23 to 26.
Carman	July 24 and 25.
Manitou	July 25 and 26.
Winnipeg	July 29 to Aug. 2.
Minnedosa	July 30.
Oak River	Aug. 6.
Neepawa	Aug. 6 to 7.
Hamiota	Aug. 7.
Qu'Appelle	Aug. 7 to 8.
Souris	Aug. 7 to 8.
Lacombe	Aug. 9.
Moosomin, Assa.	Aug. 9.
Regina	Aug. 13 and 14.
South Saskatchewan, at Halcro	Sept. 26.
Toronto, Ont.	Aug. 26 to Sept. 1.
London, Ont.	Sept. 13 to 21.
Little Cut Arm & Qu'Appelle	Sept. 25.
Emerson	Sept. 26 and 27.
Alameda	Oct. 2.
Cartney	Oct. 2.
Swan River	Oct. 3 and 4.
Killarney	Oct. 9 and 10.
Rockwood (Stonewall)	Oct. 9 and 10.

### Plowing Matches.

#### KILLARNEY.

The first meeting held by the local agricultural society was held on the farm of James Daly on June 26th. Being a first start, there were a few little hitches, but next year both managers and competitors will be more familiar with the details of the business. There was some good work done and a large attendance of visitors. The following are the awards:—

12 and 14-inch Gangs—1 Jas. Ross, 74; 2 Bert Paul, 71; 3 Walt. Way, 64.  
Sulkies—1 Jas. McKenzie, 74; 2 Wm. Davidson, 70; 3 F. Finkbner, 66.  
Men's 12 or 14-inch Walking Plows—1 J. W. Jackson, 76; 2 Alex. Waldie, 73; 3 Wm. Turner, 72; 4 F. Collinge, 71; 5 W. J. Waldie, 71.  
Men's 16-inch Walking Plows—1 Robt. Ringland, 64.  
Boys (under 16)—1 F. Cunningham, 70; 2 Jas. Waldie, 66; 3 Wm. Wray, 65.

#### OAK LAKE.

This match was held on June 19th. A lot of the best men of the west were present, and the scores were as follows:—

Men's 14-inch Walking Plows (open to all)—1 Wm. Croy, 83; 2 Jas. Suth. erland, 82; 3 Wm. Turner, 81.  
Men's 14-inch Walking Plows (open only to those never before first prize winners)—1 E. Allen, 76; 2 Wm. Guild, 74; 3 W. A. Crowley, 63.  
Men's 16-inch Walking Plows (open to all)—1 Thos. Hill, 74; 2 John Stott, 70.  
Sweepstakes—Best plowed land—1 Jas. Sutherland; best crown and finish—Bain Elder; best plow team—1 John Stott.

#### BLTYH.

The sixth annual match of this society was held on the farm of Tully Elder on June 12th. In all there were 36 entries. The day was fine and a large crowd of visitors was present; the land being also good, some capital work was done. Addresses were given by R. G. O'Malley and H. McKellar, while the judges were completing their awards. Rules against handling the weeds or using the foot to correct a furrow were strictly enforced and this made changes in the awards as to quality given by the judges, whose awards, modified by deductions for contravention of rules, were as follows:—

Men's 14-inch Walking Plows—1 James Sutherland, 89 (Cockshutt); 2 Wm. Guild, 87 (Canton); 3 John Torry, 81 (Cockshutt); 4 John Stott, 80 (Verity).

Men's Class, 16-inch Walking Plows—1 Russell Tran, 81 (Cockshutt); 2 Wm. Elder, 80 (Canton); 3 H. Payne, 79 (Canton); 4 W. Croy, 77 (Verity).  
Men (under 21 years)—1 Bain Elder, 79 (Canton); 2 Geo. Elder, 71 (Cockshutt); 3 Allan Tran, 70 (Cockshutt).  
Boys (under 16) 14-inch Plow—1 John Holt, 73 (Verity); 2 Allan Leslie, 72 (Verity); 3 Andrew Charleson, 59 (Rock Island).

Sulky Plows—1 John Mayhew, 79 (Canton).

14-inch Gang (four horses)—1 H. M. Johnston, 88½ (Verity); 2 Thos. Yuill, 86 (Verity); 3 Jas. Ross, 85½ (Verity).

12-inch Gang (three horses)—1 W. E. Lawson, 76 (Canton); 2 Frank Elder, 73 (Cockshutt); 3 Wm. Aitchison, 65 (Verity).

Men's 16-inch Walking Plows (open only to those never before first prize winners)—1 E. Tolton, 73; 2 W. Reed, 67; 3 F. Lee, 64.

Gang Plows (open to all)—1 John Goodwin, 74; 2 Allan Ross, 68; 3 Jas. Smith, 67.

14-inch Walking Plow (for men under 20 years)—1 John Holt, 84; 2 Lester Weir, 67; 3 Wm. Spears, 58.

14-inch Walking Plow (for boys under 16)—1 E. Tomlinson, 76; 2 W. Jamieson, 64.

Specials—John Holt, James Gillespie. Sweepstakes—Jas. Sutherland.

#### CARTWRIGHT.

The second match of this society was held on June 28th. About 30 competitors took part, and, in spite of threatening weather, the attendance was excellent. There was a slight misunderstanding about the opening out of the land, but on the whole some splendid work was done. Premier Roblin had arranged to give an address, but found he could not hold to that arrangement. The scores were as follows:—

Men's Walking Plows—1 J. W. Jackson, Holmfild, 88; 2 Wm. Turner, Caroll, 84; 3 W. J. Waldie, Cartwright, 81.

Boys' Walking Plows—1 J. D. Waldie, Cartwright, 77; 2 Forrest Cunningham, Cartwright, 69; 3 H. Cuthbertson, Cartwright, 52.

Sulky Plows—1 John A. McKenzie, Cartwright, 82; 2 John Hildred, Cartwright, 74; 3 John Weir, Cartwright, 57.

Gang Plows—1 W. Ellison, Cartwright, 86; 2 Jos. Jackson, Holmfild, 78; 3 Jas. Ross, Wawanesa, 73.

Special for Best Finish—A. M. Waldie, Cartwright.

#### BRADWARDINE.

This match was held on June 26th. There was the largest turnout yet seen on any similar occasion. The scores were as follows:—

Free-for-All (14-inch Walking Plow) four entries—1 J. Sutherland; 2 T. Hill; 3 Ed. Allen.

Second Class (14-in. Walking Plow) seven entries—1 Guild; 2 Gilree.

16-inch Walking Plow (one entry)—J. Stott.

Boys' Class (14-inch) two entries—1 Tumbleson; 2 Wisner.

Gang Plows (four entries)—1 Goodwin; 2 R. Joynt; 3 S. Gray; 4 Allan Ross.

Sulky Plow (two entries)—1 J. B. Thompson; 2 Houke.

A very gratifying feature in these matches is the quality of the work done by mere boys. John Holt, Griswold, who made 84 points in the class under 20 years, is only about 16, and Leslie Wisner, who led in the boys' class this year, was a winner when still younger. F. Cunningham, Cartwright, who scored 70 at Killarney and was also a winner at home, is a very small man to handle a team of horses and do such good work. We want to hear fuller particulars about boy competitors at these matches.

#### VIRDEN.

The annual plowing match held under the auspices of the Virden Agricultural Society was held on the farm

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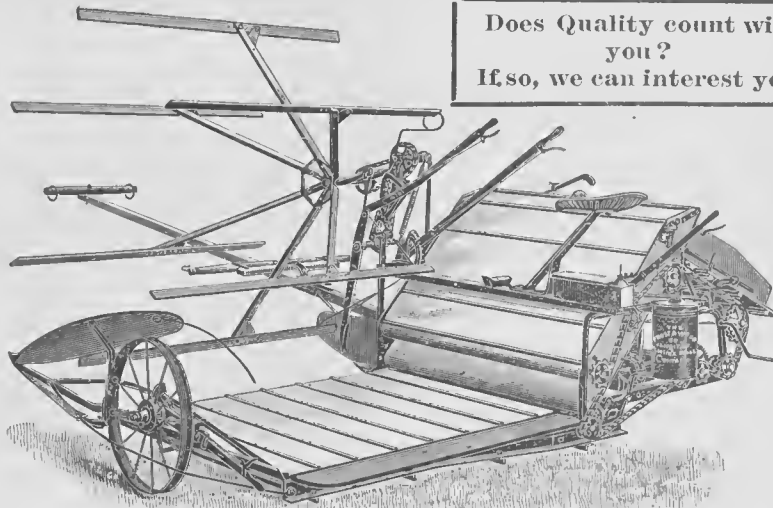
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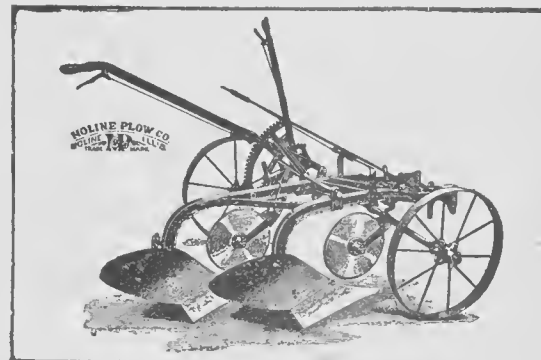
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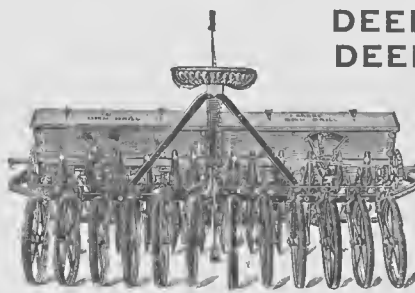
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**Winnipeg.**



of J. Bain, 27, 10, 26w., on Wednesday, July 3rd.

There were 31 competitors, the land was in fine order and the work exceptionally good, some noted champions taking part. The rules were printed on the score card and were enforced. A furrow was run along the headland 29 feet beyond the end of the land and no spectator was allowed inside this line, thus giving fair out and in to man and team. Some plows came with skimmers attached, which was objected to and disallowed by the directors, thus giving all an equal chance, but they will be allowed next year. Last year there was not a gang plow on the ground, this year there were nine and some were doing nearly as good work as the walking plows. The above are points worth noting elsewhere. The following are the awards:

Boys under 18 years of age.—1 Lister Wisner, Oak Lake, 78; 2 Earl Tomlinson, Oak Lake, 75; 3 John Holt, Alexander, 74.

Men's 14-inch Walking Plow.—1 W. Guild, Kemnay, 94; 2 J. Sutherland, Brandon, 92; 3 J. Stott, Brandon, 86; 4 J. Goodwin, Oak Lake, 84.

Men's 16-inch Walking Plow.—1 W. Turner, Carroll, 76½; 2 F. W. Chapple, Virden, 74½; 3 David Evans, Pipestone, 74; 4 Donald Forsyth, Virden, 70½.

Gang Plows.—1 J. Goodwin, Woodworth, 87½; 2 W. Reid, Wallace, 83; 3 W. Dryden, Woodworth, 80.

Sulkies.—1 A. Reid, Virden, 80½; 2 W. Beeche, Virden, 76½; 3 W. Gardner, Wallace, 68.

Best Groomed Team, Boys.—John Holt, Alexander.

Best Managed Team.—David Evans, Pipestone.

Sweepstakes, man or boy, resident of Wallace, making the highest number of points with any plow. \$5, special by John Joslin, Reeve of Wallace.—W. Reid (gang plow), 83.

Special, \$5, by J. T. Norsworthy, for highest number of points made by Canton Clipper plow.—Wm. Guild, Kemnay.

The judges were Kenneth McIvor, Jas. Lothian, John Buck, John Irwin, Peter Leask and John Gibson.

#### THE PROVINCIAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

This was decided at the Experimental Farm, Brandon, on July 4th, with eight competitors, one of whom, Jno. Jackson, Holmfild, retired. Jas. Sutherland, Brandon, came out on top with very little to spare. D. McCowan, Portage la Prairie, assisted by Saml. Swannie, of the Experimental Farm, did the judging in a very discriminating manner. The farm has not been so wet for the last 20 years and owing to this some good men failed to come up to their usual style. Wm. Guild had the best land and put up beautiful work, but lost points by making too narrow furrows. Jos. Chisholm, a new man from the east, gave a capital account of himself, and had to work with strange horses, or he would have gone higher. Sutherland was very careful of his ins and outs and in width of furrow was perfect. He had the second best land. Owing to the bad state of the ground the onlookers were not numerous, but the picnic and games further west on the farm were well patronized. The following is the score in full—

13 of which were gang plows, and the contest was very keen. The Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian Church, Reston, provided refreshments for the onlookers and Mrs. Guthrie took charge of the plowmen. The Ladies' Aid report a good business and Mrs. Guthrie's entertainment was all that could be desired. There was a large attendance of spectators, notwithstanding the somewhat unfavorable weather. The judges were Messrs. Jno. Buck, J. H. Webster, Peter McDonald and Wm. Kilkenny.

Men's 14-inch Walking Plow.—1 W. McIntosh, 87; 2 Alex. Fairlie, 84; 3 Wm. Reid, 78; 4 Geo. Kennedy, 71.

Men's 16-inch Sulky Plow.—1 Geo. Milliken, 87½; 2 A. Reid, 82.

Men's 16½-inch Walking Plow.—1 Robt. Gray, Sr., 84; 2 Geo. McNeil, 83; 3 A. Norton, 78; 4 Ed. Stevenson, 76; 5 V. Evans, 76; 6 D. Evans, 72; 7 D. Cameron, 67; 8 P. Guthrie, 67.

Boys under 16, 16-inch Sulky Plow.—1 Robt. Milliken, 70.

14-inch 2-furrow Gang Plow.—1 A. Danicourt, 77; 2 Henry Walker, 75½; 3 Geo. Rattray, 74; 4 John Forke, 73; 5 Geo. Bayner, 72½; 6 A. Smith, 68; 7 C. Lawrence, 64½; 8 Jno. Bill, 61½; 9 Thos. Shelton, 60; 10 W. Lawrence, 59½; 11 Jas. Lothian, 68; 12 Jno. Napier, 47; 13 A. Caldwell, 53½.

Straightness.—A. Danicourt.  
Best ins and outs.—Geo. Rattray.  
Best harnessed team.—D. Evans.  
Best matched team.—D. Evans.  
Best groomed team.—Robt. Gray, Sr.

Best handled team.—W. McIntosh.

#### Territorial Institute Meetings.

Arrangements have been completed by the Department of Agriculture at Regina, for a series of institute meetings in Central and Northern Alberta. The Dominion Entomologist and Botanist, Professor Fletcher, who has a world wide reputation as an expert on the noxious weed question, and whose pithy, apt and effective lectures are so highly appreciated by all farmer audiences, and Angus Mackay, the thoroughly practical Superintendent of the Indian Head Experimental Farm, will address these meetings, a list of which, with the dates and places, will be found advertised elsewhere in this issue.

Every farmer and stockman who is able to do so, should make a point of attending at least one of these meetings, and to bring specimens of weeds which have been found troublesome in his neighborhood, and he should go prepared to ask questions relating to difficulties experienced in his locality and to participate in the discussions. It would certainly be very gratifying to the department and to the officers of the agricultural societies, who are leaving no stone unturned in their efforts to make the meetings result in the greatest benefits to the residents of the districts affected, if the meetings are all well attended, and especially if the discussions are brisk and the questions numerous, which, after all, are the true indications of the utility of the meetings.

#### Amendments to the Grain Inspection Act.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. The section substituted by Section 4 of Chapter 25 of the statutes of 1899, for Section 44 of The General Inspection Act, is amended by striking out the first eight paragraphs of Sub-section 1 relating to spring wheat, and substituting therefor the following paragraphs:

##### SPRING WHEAT.

Extra Manitoba hard wheat shall weigh not less than 62 pounds per bushel, shall be plump, sound and well cleaned, and shall contain not less than 85 per cent. of hard red Fife wheat.

No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat shall be plump, sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least 75 per cent. of hard red Fife wheat.

No. 1 hard white Fife wheat shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of not less than 60 per cent. of hard white Fife wheat, and shall not contain more than 25 per cent. of soft wheat.

No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least 60 per cent. of hard red Fife wheat.

No. 2 Manitoba Northern wheat shall be sound and reasonably clean, of good milling qualities and fit for warehousing, weighing not less than 58 pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least 45 per cent. of hard red Fife wheat.

Any wheat not good enough to be graded as No. 2 Manitoba Northern shall be graded as No. 3 Manitoba Northern in the discretion of the inspector.

Scoured wheat shall not be graded higher than No. 3 Manitoba Northern.

All wheat in the preceding six grades shall consist wholly of wheat grown in Manitoba, in the Northwest Territories, or in Ontario, west of Fort William, on Lake Superior.

#### Out Worms.

From several points we have reports of the ravages of cut worms, and anxious enquiries about their nature and habits and probable means of cure. They have been very destructive at many places far apart. Shoal Lake, Weyburn, Springfield and other points report large tracts of grain destroyed, and one man at Weyburn says they ate the germ of his seed as soon as it softened.

Nearly all the so-called cut worms are the larvae of dull-colored moths, called by scientific men noctuids or owlet moths. There are many varieties with correspondingly varied habits, thus accounting for the different ways in which they attack the grains, whose tender shoots are their favorite food. So far as we have been able to learn, they cannot be killed by plowing in late fall or early spring as can be done with grasshoppers, but it is certain that they prefer open land in which there is loose rubbish on the top as a nesting place. Some of these moths lay their eggs in the fall, others in the spring, and once the larvae have reached a certain stage they will do no more harm that year, but the same ground will be found to be infested year after year. Turkeys eat the grubs greedily, and the parent moths have been lured to their destruction by setting lighted lamps at night in shallow pans, in which water, with a thin coat of kerosene oil, is kept. So far, there has not been any plan of cultivation discovered by means of which the grubs can be destroyed. The best preventive yet tried has been to keep the land perfectly clear of trash under which the grubs could be sheltered in their first stage, and green weeds on which they can feed. Some years ago Professor J. B.

Smith published a manual of economic entomology, in which he gave the following prescription:—

'Thoroughly mix together in a dry state 50 pounds of bran and one pound of Paris green; then add water a little sweetened with sugar until the whole is thoroughly wet, but not sloppy.' Prof. Smith says: "This mixture is extremely attractive to cut worms, being preferred to plants in all the instances which have come under my notice. It takes about ten pounds of this mixture to an acre of potatoes as ordinarily planted."

It is doubtful if twice ten pounds of such a mixture could be spread over an acre of land, but there is no doubt that it is the best thing yet tried. One example we may mention here. Last year Mr. Whellams, market gardener, Kildonan, found his plants going at an alarming rate and at once tried the mixture. He says the only way to get it right is to thoroughly mix when dry, and then dampen it. He put down the mixture with a garden seed drill alongside the rows where the grubs were at work and found that it made a complete clearance of them. The grubs come out at night and are travellers, so that any thing they relish is soon eaten up. The land on which they were poisoned last year is now quite free from grubs, and Mr. Whellams suggests that if from 20 to 40 pounds of the mixture to the acre is mixed with the seed grain in the drill it would most likely put an end to the business so far as that land is concerned. He has no doubt that the plan would work, the only uncertainty being about the quantity needed.

The voracious eating stages of these grubs is soon over, so that a field that has been cleared of wheat by them may be afterwards sown with barley that will remain unharmed. If you still have grubs at work when you read this, try hand-sowing of the mixture, using bran or shorts, and report to us.

#### Rolling Before the Plow.

Some of the summer fallows which have not yet been plowed present a considerable growth of weeds. Too much care cannot be taken in plowing to turn everything under—and turn it under well. There are very many plants which unless thoroughly smothered will go on ripening their crops of seeds. Wild buckwheat is an example of a class of plants which are very difficult to bury, and which it is of no use to half cover. One farmer tells us that he has had splendid results by using the roller ahead of the plow in working his fallow, being careful to work the roller the same way as the plowing will be done. In this way the weeds are all bent forward and are buried very much more easily.

One of our representatives recently found a patch of great ragweed growing in the town of Cardston, Southern Alberta. We have never before known of this weed growing anywhere in that part of the Territories, and, of course, none of the residents knew what it was and took no notice of it. We cannot too often, nor too strongly, urge farmers and gardeners to send away samples for identification of any new or doubtful-looking plants. If sent to the Department of Agriculture at Winnipeg or Regina information as to the name and nature of the plant will be given at once, or if sent to Professor James Fletcher, Dominion Botanist, Ottawa, similar information will be given and no postage is charged on samples or correspondence.

A good story is told of a sceptic who is fond of getting into an argument on religion. Talking to a Salvation Army lassie, he asked her if she really believed that the whale swallowed Jonah. The lassie replied that she did not know, but when she got to heaven she would ask Jonah. Her male acquaintance was quick to see his opportunity for a joke, and responded with, "But what if Jonah should not be there?" "Oh, then," replied the captain, "You can ask him!"

#### NAME, ADDRESS AND NAME OF PLOW USED AT CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.

	Crown. 12	Straightness. 15	In and out at end. 8	Depth and width of furrow. 15	Evenness of top of land. 10	Covering weeds. 30	Finish. 10	Total. 100
1. Jas. Sutherland, Brandon, (Cockshutt).....	10	13	7	12	8	24	7	81
2. Wm. Guild, Kemnay, (Canton).....	10	13	6	10	8	24	8	79
3. Jas. Chisholm, Portage la Prairie, (Verity).....	9	10	6	12	8	24	9	78
4. John Stott, Brandon, (Verity).....	9	10	6	10	7	18	7	67
5. Wm. Turner, Carroll, (Verity).....	8	9	6	9	7	20	7	66
6. Russell Trann, Beresford, (Cockshutt).....	9	9	6	9	6	18	4	61
7. T. Hill, Brandon, (Verity).....	8	8	6	7	7	15	9	60

#### PIPESTONE.

The first annual plowing match of the local institute was held at Wm. Guthrie's on June 28th, and was a decided success. Twenty-nine entered,

E. E. Thompson, of Cardston, Alta., has had an outfit of ten plows and 50 horses engaged at breaking on his farm. Several hundred acres have been over-turned.

## Annual Report of the Territorial Department of Agriculture for 1900.

The annual report of the Territorial Department of Agriculture has been issued. It makes a volume of 125 pages, full of interesting information to every farmer in the west. The following is a brief summary of the report by topics:—

### METEOROLOGICAL.

The report points out the importance to the farmer of securing reliable statistics of temperature and rainfall. Tables are given of each of these as observed during the growing season of last year at well distributed points in the Territories, and a synopsis of the actual conditions which prevailed during last season at the principal stations. Tables of the annual precipitation from 1886, and monthly temperatures and precipitation for 1900 are also found in this section.

### AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Under this head considerable stress is laid on the necessity which exists for the collection, compilation and publication of statistics of crops and farm produce generally. The department has hitherto been obliged to confine its operations in this line to the compilations of statistics from returns furnished by threshers. It is observed that something will have to be done in the near future in the way of furnishing to the public, transportation companies and others interested, estimates of the probable yield of growing crops.

The crop results for 1900 are as follows:—Wheat, 4,028,294 bushels; average yield per acre, 9.75 bushels. Oats, 4,226,152; yield, 24.08 bushels. Barley, 353,216; yield, 20.72 bushels.

### AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

The results of certain experiments carried out at the Calgary Experimental Station with varieties of wheat, barley, oats, rape, potatoes, timothy, Bromus, alfalfa, and in the eradication of sweet grass are given in the report of the Manager on page 25. Owing to the abnormal weather conditions which prevailed last year in the west, agricultural experiments could only be partially successful. Particular attention is being given to tests of malting varieties of barley. It is stated that an important feature of next season's operations will be the determination of suitable varieties of forage plants and pasture grasses. Professor Shutt, Chemist of the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, furnishes an interesting report on samples of Central Alberta soils, submitted to him for analysis by the department. The soils dealt with were secured both from lands that had been under irrigation and from those which had not been so treated.

### NOXIOUS WEEDS.

Thirteen pages are devoted to this important subject, the greater part of this space being taken up by the report of T. N. Willing, Chief Inspector, who notes several weeds of recent introduction and points out the necessity for active steps being taken in the way of eradicating weeds by municipalities and on the roads. Among agencies which tend to disseminate weeds are mentioned irrigation ditches and fowl feed oats.

### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The department found some difficulty in dealing with the returns of these societies, owing to misapprehensions on the part of many of the secretaries of the provisions of the ordinance with regard to making returns. A satisfactory feature is the tendency on the part of societies which seems increasingly manifest to combine for the purpose of holding exhibitions. The supply of qualified judges for agricultural exhibitions, furnished by the department seems to be meeting with the appreciation of the societies. A table showing the present standing of the various Territorial societies is appended to this section.

### DAIRYING.

This industry shows considerable development, so far as the business of the various Territorial creameries is concerned. A feature brought out is the fact that while the number of inches of cream supplied to the creameries rose from 396,606 in 1898 to 560,989 last year, the number of pounds of milk supplied fell from 1,657,542 to 46,211 in the same period, doubtless due to the large sales of separators in the rural districts. There was a considerable increase in the number of days the creameries were in operation last season.

### CATTLE.

This section of the report shows the cattle industry of the Territories to be in a flourishing condition. Reference is made to the unusually high prices being given for stocker cattle. Reports from leading stockmen in various districts and details of last year's importation of pure bred bulls under the auspices of the department are given. Full statistics of exports of cattle and horses and movements of stockers to ranges are given in tables on pages 62 and 63.

### SHEEP.

Under this head comment is made on the fact that the sheep industry of the Territories shows no tendency to expand, notwithstanding the crowded conditions of the ranges in the United States and the existence of large tracts of land in this country admirably adapted for sheep raising. The wool clip was slightly better than that of last season as to weight of fleece.

### SWINE.

A comparative table showing prices for live and dressed pork at Winnipeg and Edmonton in each month of 1899 and 1900 is given on page 68. Last year's prices show a slight decrease. A full report is given of the department's experimental shipment of bacon hogs into Central and Northern Alberta.

### BRANDS.

This branch of the department's work shows a distinct tendency to increase. There are now about 11,000 brands on the records. By way of comparison it is noted that the total number of brands on the records of the State of Montana is 18,000, while the number allotted last year was 1,600 against 2,621 in the Territories in the same period.

### ESTRAY ANIMALS.

The statistical statement on page 77 shows strikingly the result of the department's administration of The Estray Animals' Ordinance, which is further borne out by the statement that while in 1899, out of 486 animals reported estray, 86 per cent. were recovered by their owners, in 1900, with the large increase in the number of animals owned in the Territories, resulting in 868 being reported estray, the proportion recovered by owners rose to 90 per cent.

### DESTRUCTION OF WOLVES.

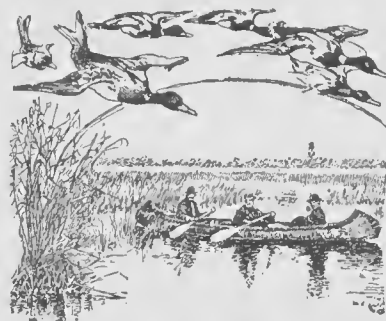
The number of wolves destroyed shows a decrease for the year, notwithstanding the very considerable increase in the bounties offered by the Western Stock Growers' Association, half of which is paid by the department.

### VITAL STATISTICS.

The statistical tables under this section will prove of considerable interest to our readers; although, as is pointed out, comparisons with other countries and states cannot be made until the census returns of population are available. Comparative statements are given for the years 1899 and 1900 of the ratio of births to deaths; births, males and females; excess of males; marriages, mean marriage age, and deaths, males and females. Additional information is furnished this year in the report as to the religious denominations under whose auspices marriages were celebrated during the year. Presbyterians head the list with 236, the next in order being Methodists with 155, Roman

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## HINGSTON SMITH ARMS Co. Winnipeg

Catholics with 154, and Church of England with 142. Thirteen different denominations are represented in this table.

### PUBLIC HEALTH.

The chief matter of interest in this section is the particulars of the inception of the smallpox outbreak in the Territories which took place towards the close of the year just past. The table of contagious diseases in municipalities shows a decrease from the previous years in the total number of cases, though there was a striking increase in the number of cases of measles. One of the most interesting features of this section is the table of mortuary statistics which occupies four pages of the report. In this the causes of death are analysed. There are still many deaths from tubercular disease. There were 63 fatal accidents during the year.

### HOSPITALS.

The Deputy Commissioner, under this head, again draws the attention of philanthropic individuals to the opportunity offered by the Territorial hospitals to aid in a noble and useful work, and a statistical statement is presented showing the present standing of the various institutions of this class in the Territories. One hospital, that at Salteoats, had to be closed last year on account of insufficient support.

Other matters dealt with are incurables and colonisation, besides the departmental work and staff. The local Department of Agriculture administers nineteen services, more than twice as many as are handled by any similar department in Canada.

Appendices A and B consist of the reports of the secretaries of the Territorial Horse Breeders' and the Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Associations respectively and are worth the perusal of all those engaged in the stock industries. A feature of this section is the reports furnished by Lieut.-Colonel L. W. Herchmer and Col. Evans, C.B., on the Northwest horses sent to South Africa with the Canadian Mounted Rifles.

A copy of the above report should be in the hands of all farmers and can be procured by applying to the Department of Agriculture, Regina.

There's a farm house I remember, 'twas my childhood's happy home,  
And I'll ne'er forget its scenes while life shall last.  
Oh! I often wish that I could cross its threshold as of yore,  
And live once more the life that now is past.

With father kind and gentle, and dear,  
Sainted mother, too,  
Who always tried their duty to fulfill,  
I would that I were young again and had them with me now  
In that dear old roomy farmhouse on the hill.

## Killarney Agricultural Society's Excursion.

In last issue we noted with pleasure that the C.P.R. were going to run a number of popular farmers' excursions to the Brandon Experimental Farm.

The first one of these excursions was along the main line on July 3rd. The second one is on the 10th of July, under the auspices of the Killarney Agricultural Society. This will give an excellent opportunity for those along the western end of the Pembina branch to see the experimental farm. The fare from Killarney will be \$1.75 return, with lower rates from stations along the line to Napinka and thence to Brandon. The train leaves Killarney at 6 a. m.

Owing to the peculiar layout of our railway lines and the absence of special excursions like those now being inaugurated, but few of our farmers have seen the Brandon Experimental Farm. This has been their loss, and The Nor-West Farmer is more than pleased to see these excursions started and would strongly urge every farmer to take advantage of them. There is a great deal to be learned at the farm, and the success that Mr. Bedford has attained along many lines should be of great interest to all farmers, prove an incentive to many to undertake better work and to aim for higher things. Mr. Bedford is always appreciated as a speaker at institute meetings, but it will be much better to see for oneself the good work he is doing. In Ontario similar excursions to the Agricultural College at Guelph have done a great deal to bring the farmers and the college in touch with each other to the good of both. Without doubt these excursions will have a most beneficial effect here.

## Conditions in the Carrot River Valley.

This, without exception, has been the finest growing spring even seen in the Carrot River Valley. The crops are a sight to behold. Many new settlers are arriving weekly, and the land guides are kept on the jump. Mr. Sharman, of Souris, paid the district a visit last week, and in spite of the long, hard drive of 75 miles from Prince Albert, he was extremely pleased with the country and impressed with its possibilities. A great deal of breaking is being done with a prospect of marketing the crop via the Canadian Northern railway this fall. It has been a great year for Bromegrass, and Mr. Beatty has some 20 acres fit to cut, also some western rye grass.

## Public Works in the Northwest Territories.

The annual report for 1900 of the Department of Works of the Northwest Territories furnishes an interesting resume of this portion of the duties of the government of the Territories. It has to control the operations of 36 coal mines and take the necessary steps to provide for their efficient management and granting certificates of fitness to their various managers.

Under the Steam Boilers Ordinance over 500 boilers have been inspected by the proper officers and 337 certificates of fitness given to engineers. This is an increase of 129 boiler inspections over those of the previous year.

Surveys for new roads, new rights of way and negotiations for such changes have been made by the hundred and the cost of acquiring a proper title to the lands required for such improvements has totalled \$50,000, though that only comes to \$25 for each case dealt with. In a great many cases the legal road allowances have been found quite unfit for the purpose and new ones had to be arranged for and surveyed.

Police buildings and public works had to be repaired, new bridges built, roads made and maintained and ferries provided for. On smaller public works \$16,000 were expended during the year. There are 953 bridges, small and great, most of them built of wood, and heavy rains did a good deal of damage to them and the roads connected with them. There were 137 new bridges constructed, mostly of small stretch, but some were of large span. One bridge at Cochrane cost \$12,000 and another at Red Deer, costing nearly as much, which, if we rightly remember, has again been carried off by the ice.

Surveys for drainage schemes to cost about \$5,000 have also been made. Nearly twenty ferries have been operated over streams such as the South and North Saskatchewan.

Over 628 miles of fire guards have been placed in Southern Alberta and Western Assiniboia and one at Moose Mountain completed.

In the matter of water supply, augurs fit to bore up to 100 feet have been provided for the use of farmers, and deep well drills for more important cases.

Large sums have for years past been spent in the construction of storage reservoirs on small streams. Local improvements of other kinds have been carefully looked after and a special tax collected for that purpose. After running over this report we are almost surprised that this great variety of work and outlays, reaching over so wide an extent of country, has been done at a cost of \$180,000, the amount available for this important department of the public service.

## Medicine Hat Water Works.

Medicine Hat seems at present one of the most go-ahead towns in all Canada. It has an abundant supply of natural gas and has just completed a first-class water supply and fire protection system. The water is pumped from the Saskatchewan river and carried at a depth of eight feet along all the principal streets of the town. The boilers of the pumping station are fitted up so that they can be fired either with gas or coal, and the use of the gas, which can be turned on any required strength, will save the town \$3,000 yearly. The fire protection is provided by hydrants all over the town. For domestic service the pumps are worked at a pressure of about 50 lbs., but in three minutes a 90-lb. pressure can be put on and a jet of water thrown over the highest building in the town. The citizens of the Hat have good reason to be proud of their natural and acquired advantages, and we wish them for the future the best success.

In Germany, when a tree is cut down, the laws of the country demand that another be replanted, so that there may be a continual supply of timber.

## Mormon Farming.

Mormon religion may not be regarded as the correct thing for Canada, but Mormon farming will soon be an interesting feature of Northwestern Canadian farming. Their experience in the desert of Utah, and the success that has followed their methods of irrigation there are guarantees for the future success of irrigation along the line of the canal now in successful operation in the rich soil but all too thirsty climate of Southern Alberta, and every Canadian will have the benefit of their example in a line of farming to which Canada has hitherto been a stranger. John Clay, of Chicago, a competent and shrewd observer, has recently gone through one of their settlements in Arizona, and what he has to say about them is worth noting in this connection. He says of his trip through this region:—

"It is an uninteresting ride till we reach the Gila river, whose rich bottom lands are being rapidly turned into garden spots by Mormon settlers. Go where you like in the west, if you find a Mormon settlement, there you will see prosperity or the foundations of it. They are to the manner born and have a skill and perseverance that conquers the desert. Give them water, even in small quantities, and they seem to utilize it better than any other settlers. Eastern people are apt to scoff at the Mormons, but if you watch their efforts at building up the commonwealth you cannot but admire their thrift and wonderful progression as tillers of the soil."

It is not only the soil that is fruitful. Angus Mackay found in his recent institute trip through Southern Alberta families numerous enough to throw the French-Canadians quite into the shade.

## Late Harvesting.

The Alberta Plaindealer says: "Some time ago we mentioned an example of very late harvesting in this district and promised to let our readers know the result. About Dec. 1st W. Fitzpatrick, near Big Island, took a contract of cutting thirty acres of oats for a neighbor who had not been able to overtake all his harvest. On Dec. 14th the job was completed, partly with a binder and partly with a mower. A few days ago this crop was threshed, at least what had not previously been fed to cattle or destroyed by mice, and turned out 618 bushels of excellent oats almost, if not quite, good enough for milling purposes. It had been covered with snow several times, but was at last saved perfectly dry. Mr. Fitzpatrick believes that if all that was fed to the cattle had been threshed the yield would have been very nearly 900 bushels. The incident is a remarkable demonstration of farming possibilities in Northern Alberta."

The two great needs of farmers are more taste and more education—taste in and about the buildings. Too often the fences are left out of order, piles of stones remain year after year, and broken implements are strewn about the premises. These matters are overlooked because of a habit having been formed which really detracts from the value of the property and leaves a bad impression of the character of the people. A knowledge of paint is also a good thing.

Latest returns show that the area of winter wheat in the U.S. is 28,267,000 acres. This is fully 6½ per cent. more than last year, but this excess has been lost, chiefly through the ravages of the wheat plant louse in Texas and cutting for hay in California. Of what is left the quality is 10 per cent. better than the average of the last 10 years. Kansas still stands at the top with a quality 5 per cent. above former averages. If that State gets two heavy crops in succession as she now expects, it will raise her to the foremost rank among western States.

## Prospectus.

The Brandon Binder Twine Company, Limited, of Brandon, Man., is to be incorporated under the Manitoba Companies Act. Capital Stock \$100,000.00, divided into 5,000 shares of \$20 each.

The Brandon Binder Twine Company, Limited, is being formed to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in cordage, twine, hemp, jute, flax, manilla, sisal and other fibres.

It is the intention to limit the amount of stock to 25 shares (\$500) to any one individual. The object of this is to prevent a few wealthy shareholders from controlling and owning a majority of the stock and reaping the profit of the Company.

The promoters prefer that each subscriber take from one to five shares, so that the stock may be distributed over a large territory.

By adopting this policy the Company will secure a large market among its own shareholders and a still larger market among the neighbors and friends of the shareholders who may be influenced or induced by them to purchase their twine from the Company. This will tend to do away with expensive travelling agents and it is expected that, in this one item alone, great expense will be saved.

By carrying out these principles there is no reason why the Company should not succeed in a very short time in building up a very large and valuable trade.

The Company will be equipped with the most modern and the most improved machinery that can be obtained and this will enable the Company to turn out the best quality of goods.

The plant and machinery will cost from \$45,000.00 to \$55,000.00, and the Company propose to manufacture at the start three tons per day, increasing their capacity as the markets will demand.

There is no reason why this Company should not pay large dividends, with an economical and business-like management, equipped with the latest and best machinery, manufacturing twine of the best quality and at the lowest market price, with a constant increasing market right at their door, unhampered for the want of capital and with willing agents in the persons of its shareholders working for its success.

There is an unlimited market in Manitoba and the North-West Territories for binder twine and the demand is increasing year by year, owing to the increased acreage cropped each year. For instance, according to the report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1899, on page 179, it appears that during the following years, the following quantities of cordage twine for harvest binders, etc., were imported into this country:—

In 1896 . . . . .	3,023,894 lbs.
In 1897 . . . . .	3,394,455 lbs.
In 1898 . . . . .	8,678,623 lbs.
In 1899 . . . . .	10,629,286 lbs.

The Company is a limited liability concern, and hence no shareholder of the Company is in any way responsible for any amount beyond the amount for which he subscribes.

The promoters of the Company contend that the freight on the raw material used in manufacturing, will slightly, if at all, affect the cost here, as freight has to be paid by eastern manufacturers on raw material from the seaboard to factory and additional freight on finished twine from the factory to markets of the west.

The binder twine companies in the East have paid enormous profits, and circumstances connected with labor and other costs in connection with the manufacture of twine, etc., are but a slight percentage greater than in the eastern provinces. The Company intend asking the Council of the City of Brandon for exemption from taxes for a number of years and also for a free building site.

V. E. Tanner, Brandon, Man., is now organizing this Company.

## THE RAZOR STEEL Saw

Secret-Temper, Cross-Cut



We take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw, to cut fast, "must hold a keen cutting edge."

This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves.

These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than any saw now made—perfect taper from tooth to back.

Now we ask you, when you go to buy a saw, to ask for the Maple-Leaf, Razor-Steel, Secret-Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home and try them, and keep the one you like the best.

Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand.

It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less and lose 25c. a day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States, and sold at a higher price than the best American saws.

Manufactured only by

**SHURLY & DIETRICH**

Maple Leaf Saw Works,  
GALT, ONT.

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# ASBESTOS ROOFING

Is Reliable, Durable and Economical.

"LAP-SEAL" IMPROVED ASBESTOS ROOFING, price per square, complete . . . . . \$4.50

With each square of roofing we furnish 1½ gals. of "Lap-Seal" Roof Coating and 1 lb. of nails.

"GIANT" ASBESTOS ROOFING, 3-ply, price per square, complete . . . \$3.50

We furnish with this roofing the same Red Asbestos Coating as with our "Lap-Seal" roofing which adds greatly to its wearing qualities. It is put up in rolls of 18 square feet, 32 inches wide, enough to cover one square 10 x 10 feet. Each square includes 1 lb. of nails and 1½ lbs. tin caps.

"BLACK JACK" ROOFING, 3-ply, price per square, complete . . . \$3.00

We furnish with it 2 gallons per square of our Asbestos Roof Coating (black) 1 lb. of nails and 1½ lbs. of tin caps.

Liberal Discounts to large buyers.

**ROBT. BLACK,** 131 Bannatyne St.  
WINNIPEG.





### Mechanism of a Flower.

The chief parts of a flower are its stamens and pistils in the centre. Given these sex-organs, though the petals, color, and perfume be wanting, yet we have a true seed-bearing flower. The top of each stamen is a little box of pollen; the bottom of each pistil is a little box of seed germs. The pollen ripens slowly in the stamen case, but, becoming ripe, it must be released and reach the seed germ. The top of each pistil is a stigma, or little sticky cushion, to which the pollen dust will be likely to adhere if brought in contact with it. Once landed on the stigma the pollen seed bursts and sends a minute aliment of growth down the style of the pistil to the seed germs lying in the box at its base. Thus the seed germs are fertilized; they begin to grow into seeds. Unless these new seeds were constantly reproduced, the world of plants must soon end, and therewith also the animal world. It is the aim of the plant to assume the continuance of its kind by getting the pollen dust safely landed on the pistil.

But helpfulness is needed from some quarter. The wind comes into play, but often fails to do the work. We must understand that stamen flowers and pistil flowers are not always on the same plants, nor always on the same tree. And we should appreciate the laws of evolution, alike applicable to plants as to the animal kingdom, that we have the best improved kinds when the pollen comes to the pistil from some other flower than its own. As the pollen is a commodity of sex commerce, it must be carried about. What agency has nature provided to meet this necessity? Why, the honey-seeking insects.

Most insects have a long tongue or pipe for eating or drinking. This pipe may shut up like a telescope or coil up like a watch spring. With this long tube the insect can poke into the slim cups, horns, and folds of flowers of varied shapes. Who that has seen a big bee busy in a lily or trumpet flower, an ant come crawling from the tiny throat of a thyme blossom, a wasp feeding on a honeysuckle or pink, a bumblebee feasting on a wild rose, until his velvet coat is covered with golden dust, can doubt the efficiency of the insect in collecting pollen?

In every business all the partners must have some profit. The insect partner in flower increasing has honey for his gains. As the pollen ripens the flower secretes a drop of honey for the insect partner. The ripe pollen and the ready honey are simultaneous. Just at this crisis, too, the hues of the flower are gayest to lure the insect eyes, and the perfume is also must penetrating to call the attention of the winged partner in the flower business.

Into the blossom goes the insect, and comes out dusty with pollen; its legs, body, wings are covered with the minute precious grains. Off then to another flower, and evidently as it creeps in for the remote honey drops it rubs against the sticky stigma of the pistil and leaves thereon the desired pollen to fructify the waiting seed germs.

But the pollen of a rose will not make the seed germs of a lily grow; the tulip can do nothing with the pollen from a honeysuckle; the pollen of a buttercup can only be used by a buttercup. To do any good, the pollen must go from one flower of a kind to another of the same kind.

How can this safe conveyance be assumed by any creature so erratic as an insect? But insects are not so erratic as they seem. Watch them. They have a singular and fixed habit of feeding. They go always from flowers of a kind to other flowers of the same kind. Watch the bee. It goes from clover to clover, not from clover to daisy. The

butterfly flies here and there, but watch it settle. If it begins with a pink, it keeps on with pinks. If it begins with golden rod, it keeps on with golden rod. If I have in my garden only one petunia, the butterfly which feeds upon that will fly over the fence for more petunias, and will not be beguiled on that round by my sweet peas.

God has fixed this unalterable habit in insects. They feed for a long time on the same kind of flowers, and thus convey pollen where it is needed and can be used. The butterfly, which serves itself with its feet for standing, but almost never for walking, is one of the most active partners of the flower. Because, being almost wholly a flying insect, the butterfly is in no danger of wasting pollen by rubbing it off on leaves or stems, where it must perish. Loaded with pollen from one flower, the butterfly goes speedily to the waiting heart of another flower. Besides, it eats only honey and never pollen, and it spends its entire time revelling from bloom to bloom, while its long tube enables it to feast upon every flower that grows.

The production of seeds by the transference of pollen from the blossom upon which it ripens to the seed germs of some other blossom is called cross-fertilization. The falling of the pollen upon the pistil of the same flower is called self-fertilization. The prevention of self-fertilization is secured by many wonderful devices, while cross-fertilization seems needful, not only for the normal development, but even for the continuance of the vegetable kingdom. Among other means to this preventive end is the curious difference in time between the ripening of the pollen sac and of the seed germs upon the same flower. There is but one time in the history of the pollen when it can fertilize the seed, that is, when the pollen is entirely ripe, but while its cadence has not yet begun. Also, the seed germ can only be fertilized when it has reached, not passed, its proper stage of maturity. Now, the critical moments of the due ripeness of germ and pollen are seldom simultaneous in the flower. The pollen sac discharges its treasure to be insect-borne to some more mature blossom; the seed germ delays its ripening and awaits the Danae shower from other laggard bloom. — Julia McNair Wright, in Science News.

### Disappointing the Outworm.

By a Gardener.

Most vegetable growers and also those who raise flowers are often greatly annoyed by the cutworm at transplanting time. An entire garden set with young plants may be practically devastated in a few nights by this worm. Being a hidden enemy, it is all the more difficult to control.

The pest cuts off the young plants just above the ground during the night. To prevent this, take any kind of paper, preferably a stiff wrapping paper used at grocery stores, cut a strip about three inches wide and as long as is required to wrap two or three times around the stem of the plant, leaving enough space for development. Make the hole in the ground, put in the plant and then enough soil to cover the fibrous roots. Wrap the paper around the stem and fill in with soil both inside and out so that one-half the paper will be below the surface and half above. The plant will then be safe from the cutworm. I have treated cabbage and tomato plants in this way and have not lost one. I do not know how successful this would be in the market garden, but in my own private plot it has worked to perfection.

A French scientist says that the leaves of the tomato plant will drive away insects from the foliage of other plants. He took tomato leaves, boiled them and used the liquid as a spray with perfect success.



### Cured Of Piles.

Mrs. Hinkey, Indianapolis, writes: "The doctor said it must be an operation costing \$800 and little chance to survive. I chose Pyramid Pile Cure and one 50 cent box made me sound and well." All druggists sell it. It never fails to cure any form of Piles, try it. Book on piles, cause and cure, free by mail. Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

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### Government Approval of the Sparamotor.

The following extracts will show how the Sparamotor is regarded by some of the leading Government officials. They have purchased the Sparamotor only after making elaborate and exhaustive tests. These facts should mean something to you. Profit by the experience of others:—

ONTARIO. This is to certify that at the contest of Spraying apparatus held at Grimsby, under the auspices of the Board of Control of the Fruit Experimental Station of Ontario, in which there were eleven contestants, the Sparamotor Co., of London, Ont., was AWARDED FIRST PLACE.

H. L. HUITT & M. PETIT, Judges.  
Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

I have great pleasure in stating that the Sparamotor ordered from your Company has given entire satisfaction.  
JOHN DRYDEN, Minister of Agriculture.

The London Sparamotor combination is the only reliable pump I know for applying mechanical mixtures.  
GEORGE E. FISHER,  
Chief Inspector, San Jose Scale Investigation.

Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.  
I used your Sparamotor in my apple orchard of 1,600 trees. It is easy to handle and perfect in action. I never had my orchard looking cleaner than at the end of last season.  
GEORGE JOHNSON.

Cattle Quarantine Station, Quebec.  
I have much pleasure to inform you that the outfit bought from you for disinfecting is giving us the greatest satisfaction.  
J. A. COUTURE, D.V.S., Inspector.

RUSSIA. I have the honor to apply to you for five Sparamotor machines of the same size, No. 1-n, and one Sparamotor Knapsack. I remain, gentlemen, Your obedient servant, NICKOLAS KRUKOFF  
Representative of the Ministry of Agriculture, Russia.

Write a postal card with your address to

THE SPARAMOTOR CO.,  
LONDON, ONT.

And they will send you a complete treatise on Spraying and full particulars regarding their Spraying Machines.

## WANTED.

Agents to represent us in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, for the sale of hardy lines of Seedlings, Ornamental Stock, Standard Fruit Stock, Small Fruits and Seed Potatoes. We grow hardy lines of stock especially adapted to Manitoba and the N.W.T. Terms liberal, Special terms to those who can only devote part of the time to the work. Apply NOW to

PELHAM NURSERY COMPANY,

Toronto, Ont.

N. B. Catalogue on application. Direct quotations on stock if required. P. N. Co.

## 45,000 TREES

20,000 Petrofsky Russian Poplar  
10,000 Wobstii Russian Poplar  
5,000 Russian Golden Willow  
5,000 Russian Laurel Willow  
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We are offering the above quantity of beautiful young trees, well rooted, about three feet high, for next fall and spring delivery, besides a good stock of small fruits, flowering shrubs, Virginia Creeper, etc. This is the largest and finest lot of Russian stock ever offered in the west. Send for descriptive price list to

CALDWELL & CO.,

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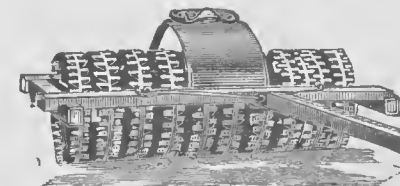
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It crushes and grinds all clods, packs the soil without making a smooth, hard surface, hence it is not blown away with wind, or washed off with rain; no parts to wear or get out of repair.

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### FARM MACHINERY

We handle the widely known McColm Roller the celebrated Plano Harvesting Machinery, Plows, Disc Harrows, Potato Diggers, etc., made by the Rock Island Plow Co., and the Grand Detour Plow Co., also Wagons, Cultivators, Feed Cutters and Grain Crushers.

Watson's Pneumatic Feed Elevator saves time and labor, and thus saves money.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

## Cannot Tear Because of Wire Edge



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### Roadside Tree Planting.

It is gratifying to notice the increasing desire for ornamental tree planting, and the appointment of such tried workers as A. P. Stevenson to advise with farmers on the subject cannot fail to bring permanently satisfactory results. One way to add greatly to the beauty of the landscape is the planting of roadside trees, and farmers are continually asking for information on this subject. In the first place, it should be known to every farmer that the law gives him the right to enclose eight feet of the road allowance, provided he is to use it for planting trees. Hedgerow trees are among the most familiar ornaments of the old country landscape, and in a country so bare as much of ours naturally is, they would be still more desirable.

There are different ways of planting roadside trees, but in districts otherwise bare of trees it would be best to start with them pretty close to each other. Most people would prefer only one row, and, assuming that it is to be planted on the narrow strip fenced in from the road allowance, it would be the best policy to plant 5 or 6 feet from the fence. One reason for this is that the natural turf is the best of all protections from weed pests, while at the same time it would be labor thrown away to plant on soil not prepared by previous cultivation to grow vigorous trees. Assume that the farmer began by cultivating to the outmost limit allowed by law, then the fence he must put up would hinder him from cultivating by horse labor within two feet of it, and that two feet would be a perfect nesting-place for every variety of weeds. Therefore, he should not at the start break nearer the fence line than he can follow up by continuous cultivation with a one-horse implement for several years after he has set out his trees.

Allowing for this two feet of unbroken turf along the fence line, then the rest of the ground, and a little more, if possible, should be well and deeply worked for two seasons before tree-planting is attempted. If potatoes can be planted on it so much the better, but in any event the cultivation must be genuine and not superficial. A little farm manure will help the ultimate result, but no manure should be put under the trees when planted.

Elm and ash are best for permanent results and one of these should be planted every 20 feet, with two more easily-grown trees between each of those main ones. Maples are easiest got and the quickest growers and Russian poplar is a most desirable variant. When near the house the line may be still more closely filled up with ornamental shrubs. Spruce, when procurable, is another like-sown plant. Whatever plans be adopted, horse and hand hoeing will be necessary for several years. Neglect of this will surely lead to disappointment.

We take up this subject now because there has not been a year since we came to the country in which the preliminary cultivation could be as easily and satisfactory done as at this very time. The soil is thoroughly soaked and easily worked and the disc harrow would break up a strip a mile long and 6 feet wide in splendid style. If you mean business, don't lose a day, but set to work at once. A word to the wise is enough.

Virden town and district was within most of our memories one of the most dried out sections of the province of Manitoba. It requires no prophetic gift to foretell how much well-directed tree-planting will do to change all that. The change is on now, and this dropping season will give it such a push in advance as to furnish an object lesson of the value of tree-planting as will convince the most skeptical.

Copies of the circulars issued by the Dominion Forestry Bureau may be obtained by applying to Mr. E. Stewart, Chief Inspector of Forestry, Ottawa.

Land intended for tree planting next spring should be got ready this summer.

The cultivation of food crops, such as roots and potatoes, between rows of trees is suggested as a method of decreasing the cost of the work necessary for their proper care in the early years. The system adopted in Germany is to place the seedlings in rows about three and one-third feet apart and grow potatoes between them.

G. B. Merrill, one of the new Mormon settlers at McGrath, Alta., showed our representative a small peach tree which had come through the past winter out of doors and without protection. Part of the top had been killed, but the tree was making a vigorous growth this year. It had been brought from Utah and was of one of the hardy varieties growing there.

The Minnesota State Horticultural Society offers a premium of \$1,000 for a seedling apple which shall be as hardy and as prolific a tree as the Duchess of Oldenburg, with fruit equal in size, quality and appearance to the Wealthy and keeping as well as Malinda. An apple that will fulfil these conditions would be very cheap at that money.

The smallest tree that grows is the Greenland birch. It lives its whole allotted number of years (from 75 to 130) just as other species of the great birch family do, although its height, under the most favorable conditions, seldom exceeds ten inches. Whole bluffs of the east and southeast coast of Greenland are covered with thickets of this diminutive species of woody plant, and in many places where the soil is uncommonly poor and frozen from eight to ten months of the year, a "forest" of these trees will flourish for half a century without growing to a height exceeding four inches.

Pasadena in California has a novel and beautiful sight in the form of an Australian Flame tree, which looms up with its wealth of flame-colored blossoms like an illumination thirty feet high, the ordinary growth of the tree. Another singular thing about this tree is that it sheds its leaves before the blossoms come out, and thus it is perhaps the only tree in the world that has nothing but bloom for foliage and where flowers are entirely unobscured by leaves.

To make house plants grow, says an American professor, saturate the earth around them every day with the coffee left over at breakfast. Five or six drops of ammonia to every pint of water once a week will make them flourish. To make bulbous flowers blossom, fill a flower pot half full of quick-lime and the remainder with good earth, plant bulbs and keep the earth damp. The heat of the lime, tempered by passing through the earth, will cause the bulb to send forth shoots to blossom. The colors of red and violet flowers are rendered extremely brilliant by covering the earth in their pots with about one-half inch of pulverised charcoal. Charcoal does not affect yellow flowers at all in this way.

The preservative effect of water on wood that is continuously immersed is remarkable. There is in Ottawa—or rather, in Ottawa East—one man who makes a very fair living from the disposal of oak logs which have been sunk for years in the Rideau River. The specific gravity of oak is very near that of water and a very little soaking will cause it to sink. A great deal of this timber was taken out from the Rideau district, and as it was transported by water many of the logs went to the bottom. In one place there is a deposit of hundreds of logs which had been piled on the ice, but broke through with their own weight. These logs have been lying in the slime underneath the water for from fifty to sixty years, and when raised at the present day are perfectly sound and of good color with the exception of a small portion on the outside.

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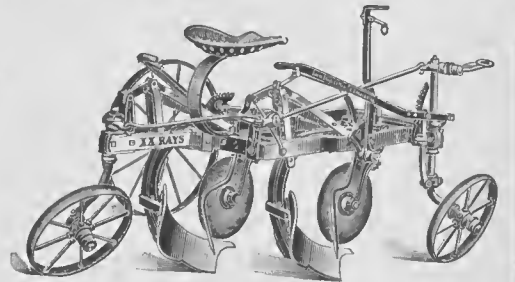
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### Patient with the Living.

Sweet friend, when thou and I are gone,  
Beyond earth's weary labor,  
When small shall be our need of grace  
From comrade or from neighbor,  
Passed all the strife, the toil, the care,  
And done with all this sighing,  
What tender ruth shall we have gained,  
Alas, by simply dying.

Then lips too chary of their praise  
Will tell our merits over,  
And eyes too swift our faults to see  
Shall no defect discover.  
Then hands that would not lift a stone  
Where stones were thick to cumber  
Our steep hill-path, will scatter flowers  
Above our pillowed slumber.

Sweet friend, perchance both thou and I,  
Ere love is past forgiving,  
Should take the earnest lesson home—  
Be patient with the living.  
To-day's repressed rebuke may save  
Our blinding tears to-morrow;  
Then patience—e'en when keenest edge  
May whet a nameless sorrow.

'Tis easy to be gentle when  
Death's silence shames our clamour,  
And easy to discern the best  
Through memory's mystic glamor;  
But wise it were for thee and me,  
Ere love is past forgiving,  
To take the tender lesson home—  
Be patient with the living.

—Margaret E. Sangster.

### The Schoolmaster's Story.

"I know it was only thoughtlessness on your part, boys. I will not punish you. You would not have hurt Johnny purposely. You forgot that he was not big and strong like yourselves. You will forgive the boys, won't you, Johnny? And boys, I must insist that you be more careful with the little ones. You do not realize what you might do. Now won't you promise not to tease the little fellows, and to be more careful in the future?"

Our pale-faced school-master stood before us. There were tears in his eyes and a quiver about his sensitive lips. Sandy McCall, my seat mate, pinched me under the desk. I glanced into his face. It was as solemn as though he were at a funeral. It was Sandy who always carried off the palm on an occasion like this, and we had passed through several such in the first six weeks of school. We were a bad lot, we boys of District 17. We had given to our school the reputation of being the hardest school to teach in the country.

We had carried things with a high hand the previous winter. It was for that reason that the decree had gone out at the annual school meeting that a man should be hired to teach the following term. We expected that the Board would look to the physical rather than the mental or moral qualities in making their choice, and were filled with amusement bordering on disgust when we first saw the new teacher. He was a slightly built, weak looking little fellow. One of his shoulders was much higher than the other and he bent slightly forward when he walked. He had a fine face, almost feminine. His dress was a model of neatness, and his hands as white and shapely as a woman's.

From the first we gave him opportunities enough, but he would not punish us. It was always the same, no matter what our offense might be. He would talk kindly to us, pointing out the way in which we had done wrong, and then end with, "I will not punish you, boys. I know it was through thoughtlessness on your part."

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*It's sad to think how much good money is spent on bad tea, despite the fact that Blue Ribbon is in every store.*

Sandy was a born mimic, and the manner in which he would get this remark off, imitating the soft, gentle voice of the teacher, always called forth laughter and applause from the rest of us. We said that the teacher was a coward and that he took this way to get out of an attempt to punish us. We did not believe that any one considered us either thoughtless or any more innocent than we appeared. On this



Three Manitobans

occasion we had purposely abused Johnny to annoy the teacher. We did not mean to hurt him, however, his fall and bump was an accident, though we were to blame for it.

Johnny understood how deeply we had repented and refused to forgive us, as the teacher had requested him to do. No doubt his little head was still aching from his fall. We readily enough gave our promises to be more kind and careful with the smaller children, and there the incident would have ended as previous ones had done, but Sandy gave me another pinch. Smarting with the pain and half forgetting where I was, I struck him in the side with my fist. He groaned, and several of the boys, thinking that this was a part of our game, laughed aloud. The teacher looked calmly at us. I am glad to say that my cheeks tingled with shame.

"Boys, why do you try to make out that you are so bad?" he asked, with something like pity in his face. "Judging from your acts since I have known you, one would say there is little of the finer element in your natures. I know better. You are all good-hearted lads. I have hoped to show you the way to true manliness; but boys, though I believe in you, I realize that I have failed. Perhaps it is my fault, not yours." He paused and for a moment his eyes wandered out over the fields through the window near where he stood.

"Boys, I'm going to tell you a little story," he said, after a moment's silence, turning once more toward us. Something in his manner caused Sandy and me to try to look indifferently out of the window. So far as I was concerned the attempt was a failure. The rest of the boys sat with bowed heads idly playing with pencils or books. The teacher was a great favorite among the girls and younger children, and the reproachful glances we encountered from all sides did not add to our self possession. We were decidedly uncomfortable when the teacher began his story.

"Johnny's mishap has brought the incident fresh to my mind," he said. "It happened twenty years ago in a school much like this in many ways. A new family moved into the neighborhood just before the school opened, and the first day their only child, a little boy of eight years went to school a stranger to all the rest of the children. He was timid and sensitive and failed to make any friends among the scholars. He was afraid of the big boys who enjoyed teasing him. The smaller boys, as is

usually the case in schools, followed the bad example of their elders, and indeed the little fellow had a hard time of it.

"One day the smaller children were given permission by the teacher to go out and play, during school hours. They wandered off to quite a distance from the school house to an old stone quarry where they were in the habit of playing. One of the boys bantered others to jump into a pit ten or twelve feet deep. All gathered around watching and bantering each other, when some one dared the little fellow to jump. He drew back so suddenly that all laughed. They saw that this embarrassed him, so gathering around him, as they had seen the big boys do, they commenced tormenting him.

"One of the boys suggested that they make him jump. At this the boy tried to break away, but they caught him. He did not scream or cry, but he did fight with desperation. I do not believe the boys had any intention of harming him, they were only following a bad example set them by the older boys of teasing a younger companion. But the blows from the fists of the frightened boy roused the anger of one of the smaller ones, and while two of the biggest boys were holding their victim over the brink, he gave the little fellow a push that sent him into the pit.

"He struck on his back in the hard, gravelly bottom. He did not move, and two or three of his companions jumped down beside him and tried to lift him to his feet. His face was



bloodless, and he looked at the boys in a dazed way when they asked him where he was hurt.

"I guess I'm not hurt—just a little dizzy," he said. "Let me be here for a minute and I'll be all right." But he sat there many minutes with his face in his hands before he looked up. It was indeed a frightened group of boys that stood around him, most of them trying to explain how they had no part in the mischief. All united in censuring the boy who had pushed him in most of all. Some one queried:

"What'll teacher do?"

"Hope she'll give you what you deserve," said one of the larger boys who, while he had taken no part in it, still had stood by and watched the whole affair without protest.

"Course he'll tell," said another.

"You needn't be afraid of me telling. I'm no cry baby," said the boy, slowly rising to his feet. He tried to climb the steep bank but was too weak. Willing hands came to his assistance, and then surrounded by the boys he slowly walked toward the school house. Before they reached it the bell rang, calling them in. The teacher noticed as they crowded around the water pail, that one of the boys who had secured the dipper first, filled it and handed it to her little favorite, his cheeks flushed and eyes bright.

"He was not able to be at school next day nor for the week following. The teacher wondered not a little at the

other boys. Each day two of them would ask permission to visit the boy and enquire about him, and always took a little gift from the rest to him. But he was only out of school a week. In a few weeks the whole affair was forgotten by them.

"But though the others have forgotten, that boy has the best of reasons for remembering, for he has never had a well day since that fall. The other boys grew up strong-limbed, manly fellows; he a weak, sickly young man—a cripple."

The teacher's voice had grown husky and he paused to clear his throat. There was a breathless stillness over the house as he resumed.

"No doubt you know who that boy was. I have never told this story before, not even to my parents. There was no reason why I should. It could have only done harm. The boys were always kind to me in the after years, and I can honestly say that there was never any reproach in my heart toward them, because of my suffering. And they never knew—I am glad they never knew, that is was the fall that did it. No one has ever known except the physician who told me my case was a hopeless one, until now. I tell you, boys, so that you may not in some moment of thoughtlessness ruin the life of a playmate."

When the teacher ceased speaking some of the girls and smaller scholars were wiping away tears. There was a lump in my own throat, and I had to wink hard. Someway Sandy and I did not care to look at one another. We were touched, but a false pride kept us from showing it; and when once more upon the playground we vied in ridiculing each other for "blubbing" over the teacher's story. The teacher saw and understood that the effect of his effort was lost upon us, and a weary, disappointed look came into his face that did not disappear as the days went by. We were not given the opportunity of annoying him long, however.

One damp, raw morning when we came to school we found the teacher and the boy whose duty it was to build the fires just in the act of taking down the stove pipe. Nearly all the pupils were there, standing around with their wraps still on. The room was full of smoke and gas. The cause was apparent when the pipe came down, for it was stuffed with paper. The teacher made no remark but replaced the pipe as soon as possible. It was ten o'clock before a fire was started.

"Let the little ones stand next the stove. It is a bad morning for such a caper, boys. I hope no one will suffer for it." This was all the remark he made as he called the school to order.

He left his overcoat on long after the rest had laid aside their extra



Brush-breaking near Oakbank, Man.

wraps, and while he was hearing the second reader class recite we noticed that his voice seemed hoarse, and by

the time we were dismissed for the first recess it was with the greatest difficulty that he spoke at all.

"It may be the gas, I hope not a cold," he replied to the enquiry of one of the larger girls.

When school had been called and he tried to call up a class, his voice was only a whisper. He turned and, walked slowly to a window, and turning his back to the room stood looking out for some time. Then he went to one of oldest girls and asked her to take charge of the classes. At times during the hour following he would walk about the room, but for the most part he stood looking out of the window. When the classes were finished he bowed his thanks to the girl teacher and took his place beside his desk.

"You may put away your books, we will have no more school to-day," he said in a hoarse whisper. Every word seemed to cost him an effort, but he continued:

"I hope I am the only one to suffer from this thoughtless act. I do not know—who did it—nor do I wish to know. I know no harm was intended—it was only a joke. But boys, you should have thought of the little ones—it was so cold."

He paused for a moment and gripped the corner of his desk convulsively. The sweat stood out on his brow and a bright spot burned on either cheek. He put his hand to his throat.

"Some of you have been kind—the young ladies and the little ones," he said, after a moment's pause. "I thank you. I had hoped to win the respect of all. I know I have failed—but some way I feel that—perhaps my efforts will not be all in vain. I think it was for your good, boys, that I tried to win your good will."

Again he paused and gasped for breath.

"I cannot talk—I am now bidding you good-by. Boys, won't you promise me to be kind to the next one who comes here as teacher? Perhaps he may do what I have failed to do."

He sank into his chair and buried his face in his hands. We understood that we were dismissed and commenced putting our books and slates in our desks. The teacher did not look up while this was going on, but when we started to leave the room he arose and shook hands with each of us. We understood then, indeed, that it was his farewell.

We never saw him afterward. He went away the next day, and a week later another teacher was secured in his place. His successor was a coarse-mannered fellow, who lacked in everything that marks a gentleman. He had no difficulty in managing the school, however, and took much credit upon occasion were we near rebelling, although he was often arbitrary enough.

It happened near the end of the term. Word had just come to us of the death of our former teacher, and of course there were many expressions of grief among us. This seemed to arouse the jealousy of the less popular man, and in several remarks during the day he showed the greatest disrespect for the dead man's memory. After school the larger boys held a sort of indignation meeting and resolved to punish the teacher. We were discussing plans when Sandy McCall said:

"Say, let's not do it. HE wouldn't wish us to, I know. It's mean and sneaking to talk about a good man when he is dead, but it ain't any worse than to treat him like a dog when he was alive. Let's do just what he would ask us to if he was here." This put a different view of the matter before us, and after some argument Sandy's counsel prevailed, for the boys in District 17 were a different set of youngsters from those of six months previous. The turning point in our lives had been passed.

This all happened not so many years ago. The most of those boys still have

their lives before them. All are entering into manhood with sterling principles to guide them to noble living. One has found a hero's grave. One day the cable brought the news of a battle in the far-off Philippines. Among the dead was the name of Lieut. McCall. It was Sandy.—J. L. Irwin, in National Stockman.

### A Farm House at Pompeii.

Among the more recent excavations at Pompeii is that of a farm house which was found buried in the garden of a modern villa, under 23 feet of lava. No excavation has been productive of greater interest. The work of excavating it occupied two years. Every day brought with it new discoveries. Everything was found in its ancient place, and in the state in which the volcano surprised men and things. One might say that the catastrophe dated from yesterday. The bell was still hanging from the jamb of the entrance gate; the skeletons of the dogs, with collars about their necks, lay in front of the porter's lodge and the kitchen; the horses were still attached to their manger in the stable; the swine were lying before their trough, and the hens were scattered in the wood-house or in some corner of the dwelling.

The wine-press room was entered, and in the middle of it was found the manager's bed, or, at least, the metal parts that composed it. A few steps farther on, an affecting scene struck the excavators. On the ground were lying three persons, who had fallen one over the other. The first, stretched out at full length, seemed as if peacefully sleeping. Death had come to him gently and easily. Near him, her head resting upon her side, lay a woman bent double. Finally, the third victim, a man, lay upon his belly, with his arm extended and fist clenched. In vain had he concealed his mouth and nose under a fold of his garment in order to protect them against the suffocating emanations. Asphyxia supervened, cruelly and irresistibly.

Finally, the mouth of the cistern, which extended under the wine-press room, was reached. It was on the eve of Easter, at about five o'clock in the afternoon. The work was finished, and the laborers were chatting while taking a rest. One of them conceived the idea of entering the basement through the yawning aperture, into which he easily slid, since the ashes had left it nearly unobstructed. His companions had hardly lost sight of him when they heard a loud cry of mingled admiration, amazement and horror.

At the bottom of the cistern, carefully arranged against the wall, and covered with a fabric that had been but slightly affected by the ravages of time, appeared 40 silver vessels placed in two or three rows. There were plates with beautiful figures in repousse, ornamental canthari, spoons with elegant curves, paterae and salt cellars. In front there were still other vessels of bronze, and silver trays. Finally, at the very entrance of the cistern, under the mouth, there was a skeleton lying stretched at full length. In one hand it held some gold bracelets and collars of exquisite workmanship, and in the other tightly grasped a purse, in which a fissure had allowed of the escape of more than a thousand gold coins. The skeleton is supposed to be that of a man servant, who was left in charge of the house during his master's absence. Seeing the ashes entering the wine-press room, he had desired to save the riches entrusted to his care. He had let them down into this cistern, which it seemed as if the catastrophe must spare; but the gods had condemned Pompeii, and its riches and its inhabitants.

The Parson—"I tink it'd be moah 'proprate of yo' to 'tend church on Sunday 'stid of gwine shootin'." The Reprobate—"Wall, pahson, de shoot-in' in dis byah neigh'hood am bettah dan de shumons."

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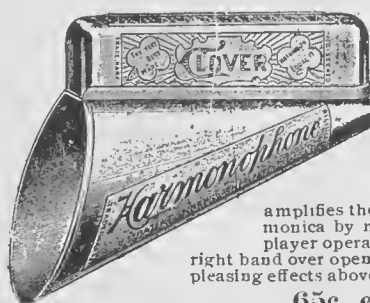
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## Fruit for the Home—How to Preserve It.

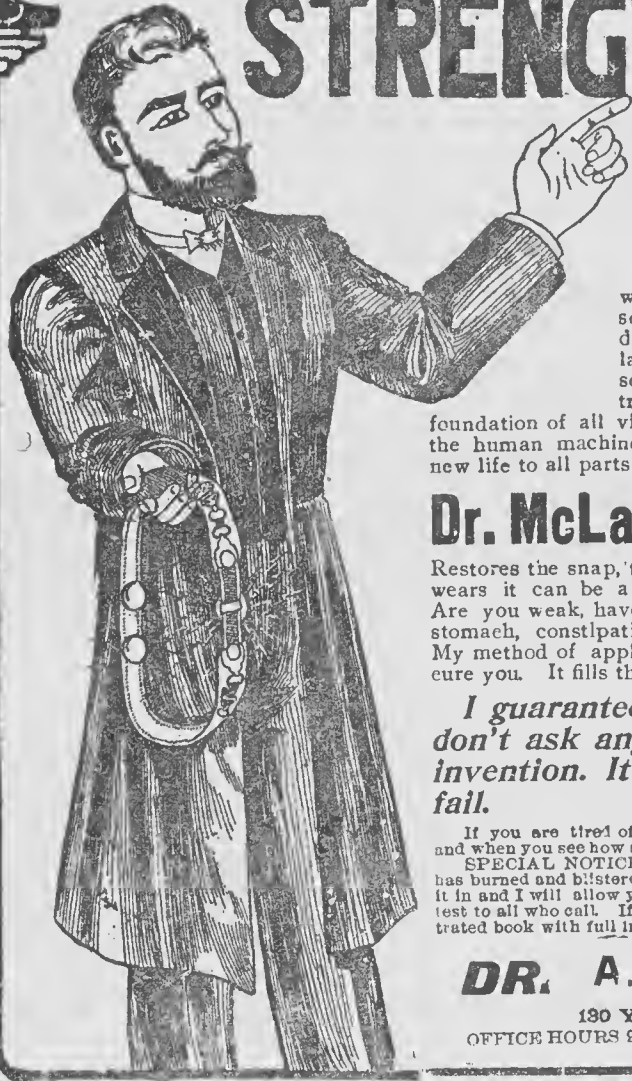
By Mrs. C. Willis, Beaverdale, Assa.

This subject should be a very interesting one to farmer's wives and daughters, for in almost every home, no matter how humble, there is generally some little attempt made to put up for the winter months whatever native fruits can be obtained. And just how to put up that fruit so that there will be no danger of its spoiling, and to keep it in such a condition as to insure its coming out as much like the fresh fruit in flavor and quality as possible, is often a sore trouble to the inexperienced housekeeper, so that the successful results in this line which have been accomplished by those who have surmounted the difficulties which beginners usually meet with should be of much profit to those who are looking for aid on this particular subject, as well as being the means of a pleasant and useful exchange of different ways and ideas, of which no one can acquire too large a supply, to those who have already some knowledge of the art of putting up fruit. That we can always learn something is a very true saying, on this as on every other subject of home life. I am taking it for granted that the editor means any good tried way of keeping fruits and not only the one way that the word preserve is generally used to illustrate. Perhaps a few words on getting ready for the actual work of preserving the fruit would not be out of place here. First, then, as the berry season draws near, gather together your stock of jars and cans and carefully look them over, if any are inclined to be discolored and cloudy looking, clean them—the jars and crocks with ashes or salt, the glass bottles and cans with shot shaken up and down in water inside of the article being cleaned. Rinse, drain and dry thoroughly and see that the covers and rubber bands are whole and sound. It will pay to make sure of these beforehand. Stone crocks of different sizes are very good for preserves, as being glazed they do not discolor the contents. If you think it best to get new rubbers for the tops of your glass sealers you will find the old ones come in very handy to fasten down the paper covers of your jelly glasses, then you can easily lift your covers and inspect your jelly whenever you wish. Always use a granite or porcelain lined kettle, as the acids in some fruits are apt to act on a tin vessel and make the fruit unwholesome. A wide mouthed funnel and a cup with a lip to it are a great help in filling the jars, and when you have filled your jars take a fork, a silver one is best, and dip it down to the bottom once or twice, this will dispel any air bubbles that may have gathered there. Fill the cans as full as possible, then put on the covers and fasten as tightly as you can, the man of the house will often prove a great help here by his superior wrist power. I find it a good plan to turn the cans upside down at this stage and so make sure that they are perfectly tight, for if no juice escapes while hot you can feel sure of success. Use the best granulated sugar. I find that a cup of sugar to a cup of fruit is about the right measure for small fruits. Fruit that is not too ripe is the best, especially for jellies, as it is better flavored than if allowed to become over ripe. The sooner it is put up after being picked the better, as small berries mould very quickly in hot weather. Hoping these few hints will prove of use to some other home maker, I will now give a few practical recipes which I know from experience are good and may be relied upon, and which call for only those fruits generally within reach of the Northwest wives and daughters.

### PRESERVES.

Strawberries.—Remove the stems from your berries and put in a colander two quarts at a time, pour water over to cleanse them. Have on the stove a pan of syrup made of two pounds of

# I RESTORE STRENGTH



Thousands of people are mere pigmies of what nature intended them, backward, over-sensitive, fearing to venture, delicate, easily discouraged, short of breath, weak nerved, lacking the grit, the "sand" which is the possession of vigorous strength. They need Electricity, which is animal vitality. It is the foundation of all vigor. It is the fuel to the engine which runs the human machine. Electricity, as I apply it, is a source of new life to all parts of the body. My

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**DR. A. M. McLAUGHLIN**

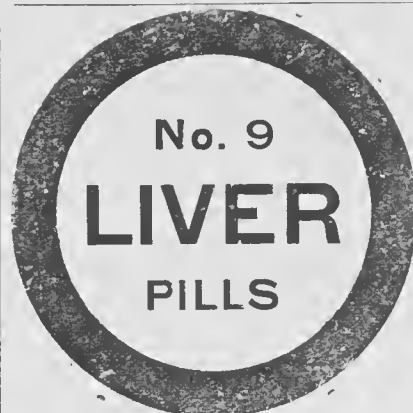
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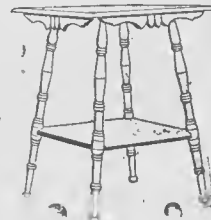
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white sugar and a half cup of water, drop the berries in, cook twenty minutes, remove the scum but do not stir the fruit, pour into tumblers and when all are done cook your syrup and juice to a jelly and fill up the tumblers, tie up next day with thin paper and a layer of cloth.

**Citron.**—Pare the fruit and cut into quarters, take out seeds and cut fruit up fine, weigh it, allow half a pound of loaf sugar to every pound of fruit, cook the citron in water till clear, take out and drain, put on the sugar with enough water to wet it, let boil till clear, add two lemons sliced, and a piece of ginger root, add the citron, cook about fifteen minutes, put into jars and seal hot.

**Junberries or Buffalo Berries.**—To a pound of fruit allow a pound of sugar and to every four quarts put a half cup of nice vinegar. This takes away the flat taste that is otherwise noticeable. Boil about three-quarters of an hour, put in a crock, when cold tie down with paper and a cloth on the top to keep out the light.

**Raspberries.**—Proceed as above, only leaving out the vinegar. I do my gooseberries the same way, merely putting pound for pound and boiling till nice and thick.

#### CANNED FRUITS.

In canning fruits a syrup of sugar and water is usually made first, then when it boils the fruit is put into the syrup and cooked till tender, but not till thick like preserves. Then they need to be very tightly sealed, while preserves will keep good with only tying up with several thicknesses of paper and a cloth over the top to exclude the light.

**Strawberries.**—Wash and weigh the berries. To each pound of fruit allow one-quarter pound of sugar. Let them cook fifteen minutes after they come to a boil, then can.

**Peaches.**—Pare with a silver knife, drop into cold water. Put on the stove a pound of sugar with a quart and a half of hot water, let cook to a syrup. Set your jars on a cloth in hot water, fill the jars with the cold peaches, putting sugar between the layers, fill with the hot syrup and seal immediately. The hot water round the jars should come to the top.

**Plums.**—Twelve pounds of plums and three pounds of sugar made into syrup will fill six quart cans and the same of pears and peaches. The stones should be left in the plums, as it helps to keep them a good shape, prick them with a silver fork before putting them into the syrup.

#### JELLIES.

In making jelly it is best to heat the mashed fruit as the juice can then be extracted much better, when straining it the first time use a wire sieve with revolving wire, which will crush the fruit nicely. The sugar should always be heated in the oven so as not to check the jelly in boiling. A broad shallow pan is the best in which to boil jelly, so that as much surface can be on the stove as possible. From fifteen to twenty minutes after it boils is about the right time for cooking, and it is well not to make too large a quantity at a time. After it is in the glasses set in a hot sun till cold, then cover with one piece of paper cut to fit inside the glass right on the jelly and another to cover the top. This can be either pasted down to the sides of the glass or a rubber band slipped over it. This is the handiest way, then, if any mould accumulates, the covers can easily be lifted and the mould removed, when it will not return again. I find, myself, that a teaspoonful of sugar put

upon the top of the jelly in the glass prevents moulding.

**Apple Jelly.**—Take nice ripe apples, pare and cut in quarters. When all are cut put in your kettle with a little water, let cook till quite soft, then strain through a flannel bag. Boil the juice with an equal weight of sugar until it will jelly, pour while hot into the jelly glasses. Golden pippins make the finest jelly.

**Blackberry Jelly.**—Squeeze the juice from the berries and strain it, add an equal quantity of sugar, boil hard for twenty-five minutes, then pour into moulds.

**Currant Jelly.**—Wash the currants and put into the preserving kettle, mash them as they get hot and let them boil half an hour, then turn into a jelly bag and let them drip. When through dripping measure and pour in, to the kettle to cook. After it has boiled about ten minutes put in the heated sugar, allowing a pound to a pint of jelly and the jelly will set as soon as the sugar is dissolved—about three-quarters of an hour.

**Cranberry Jelly.**—To three quarts of cranberries take two pounds of white sugar and a quart of water, cook thoroughly, mashing the berries fine, then put all through a fine sieve. Return the juice to the stove and cook fifteen minutes more. Pour into glasses and seal when cool.

**Rhubarb and Apple Jelly.**—Cut up your rhubarb fine and wash it, put on the fire without any water, take good tart apples, cook in a little water, strain the juice from both and cook for fifteen minutes, then add three-fourths as much heated sugar as juice. Boil hard for twenty minutes, turn into glasses and set in the sun for half a day, seal the next.

**Green Gooseberry Jelly.**—Put six pounds of white sugar into a large basin with five pounds of green gooseberries, stir sugar and berries and let them stand closely covered over for twenty-four hours. Stir occasionally. Put the fruit and the sugar into the preserving kettle and let it come quickly to a boil, then let it simmer gently for half an hour, pour a little of the liquor on to a cold plate, if it sets, the jelly will do, if not, boil another half hour. When done, strain the jelly through a hair sieve, put into glasses and store in a dry cool place. Be sure to keep the jelly well stirred to prevent its burning.

If one is lucky enough to lay up a good supply of cranberries in the fall they will keep nicely simply covered with cold water, or if later on they can be kept frozen, then one can have fresh jelly at any time, which is a rare treat in winter.

#### Old Age is Not Always a Matter of Years.

Nearly 40 years' experience in the practice of medicine, writes Dr. H. C. Wood in the Philadelphia Medical Journal, has very firmly convinced me that as the human race has a general period, after which tissue changes take place, resulting in "death from old age," so do not only individuals but families have an allotted time. There are men whose tissues are not as senile when they are 80 years of age as others are at 70, or others at 60, or even at 50 or 40 I have seen the almost complete extinction of two generations of certain families by the death from senility of the various members when between 30 and 40 years of age; as the deaths in these cases were the result of changes in the tissues, commonly called "senile," it is just as correct to say that the subjects died of old age, though perhaps they were only 35 years old, as it is to say that certain other persons have died of old age at 75 years of age. It seems to me a matter of very grave importance for the purpose of prognosis and practical treatment, that the medical practitioner should recognize that old age may commence at any time in life. Some of the so-called cases of neurasthenia are in fact only instances of premature senility; hence their hopelessness.

## HER HUSBAND WAS A DRUNKARD

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"I had for a long time been thinking of trying the Tasteless Samaria Prescription treatment on my husband for his drinking habits, but I was afraid that he would discover that I was giving him medicine, and the thought unnerved me. I hesitated for nearly a week, but one day when he came home very much intoxicated and his week's salary nearly all spent, I threw off all fear and determined to make an effort to save our home from the ruin I saw coming, at all hazards. I sent for your Tasteless Samaria Prescription, and put it in his coffee as directed next morning and watched and prayed for the result. At noon I gave him more and also at supper. He never suspected a thing, and I then boldly kept right on giving it regularly, as I had discovered something that set every nerve in my body tingling with hope and happiness, and I could see a bright future spread out before me—a peaceful, happy home, a share in the good things of life, an attentive, loving husband, comforts, and everything else dear to a woman's heart; for my husband had told me that whiskey was vile stuff and he was taking a dislike to it. It was only too true, for before I had given him the full course he had stopped drinking altogether, but I kept giving him the medicine till it was gone, and then sent for another lot, to have on hand if he should relapse, as he had done from promises before. He never has and I am writing you this letter to tell you how thankful I am. I honestly believe it will cure the worst cases."

**FREE SAMPLE** and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials, and price, sent in plain, sealed envelope. C. R. respondence sacredly confidential. Address **The Samaria Remedy Co., 31 Jordan street, Toronto, Canada.**

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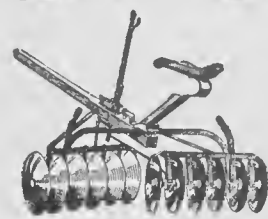
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See page 389 for Steel Roller.



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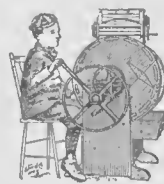
The managers of these institutions invite applications from farmers and others for boys and youths who are being sent out periodically, after careful training in English homes. The older boys remain for a period of one year at the Farm Home at Russell, during which time they receive practical instruction in general farm work before being placed in situations. Boys from eleven to thirteen are placed from the distributing home in Winnipeg. Applications for younger boys should be addressed to the Resident Superintendent—115 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, or P. O. Box 200—and for older boys, possessing experience in farm work, to Manager Dr. Barnardo's Farm Home, Barnardo, Man.

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## CURED

### Man's Marvelous Organism.

In the human body there are about 263 bones. The muscles are about 500 in number. The length of the alimentary canal is about 32 feet. The amount of blood in an adult averages 30 pounds, or fully one-fifth of the entire weight. The heart is 6 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter, and beats 70 times a minute, 4,200 times an hour, 100,800 times a day, 36,792,000 times a year, 2,575,440,000 in three score and ten; and at each beat  $2\frac{1}{4}$  ounces of blood are thrown out of it, 175 ounces a minute, 656 pounds an hour and  $7\frac{3}{4}$  tons a day. All the blood in the body passes through the heart in 3 minutes.

The little organ by its ceaseless industry pumps each day what is equal to lifting 122 tons one foot high, or one ton 122 feet high. The lungs will contain about one gallon of air at their usual degree of inflation. We breathe on an average of 1,200 times an hour, inhale four thousand gallons of air a day. The aggregate surface of the air cells of the lungs exceeds 20,000 square inches, an area nearly equal to the floor of a room 12 feet square. The average weight of the brain of an adult male is 3 pounds and 8 ounces; of a female 2 pounds and 4 ounces. The nerves are all connected with it directly or by the spinal marrow. These nerves, together with their branches and minute ramifications, probably exceed 10,000,000 in number, forming a "body guard," outnumbering by far the greatest army ever marshalled. The skin is composed of three layers, and varies from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch in thickness. The atmospheric pressure being about 14 pounds to the square inch; a person of medium size is subjected to a pressure of 40,000 pounds. Each square inch of skin contains 3,500 sweating tubes or perspiratory pores, each of which may be likened to a little drain pipe  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch long, making an aggregate length for the entire surface of the body of 201,466 feet, or a tile ditch for draining the body almost 40 miles long. Man is marvellously made.

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She does not continually compare your town, house, or belongings with hers.

She is appreciative—interested in all that is done for her entertainment.

Does not make fun of a play or concert she is taken to, but finds some good; and criticizes gently at best, knowing that her hostess is not responsible.

Does not change her dress four times a day unless events demand it.

Does not spread her belongings all over the house, and leaves her washstand and dresser in order.

Seems to enjoy her food, but does not talk much about it.

Does not inform her hostess that she "adores chocolate cake," and then refuse to eat it when it is procured.

Takes an interest in the magazines and daily papers in order to give her friends an occasional breathing spell.

Sees and hears as little as possible of anything unpleasant that may happen.

Is prompt at meals, and causes little trouble even to servants.

Does not invite herself into the kitchen to watch the hostess cook.

Does not find fault directly or indirectly with her friend's clothes or domestic customs.

Never examines anything handed her for her approval and lays it down without some comment. Silence can talk.

She tries in every way to fit herself into the home which is hers temporarily, to become a cheery, happy factor in its life.—Farm Journal.

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### How They Endure Heat.

How the men employed in iron foundries, steamship boiler rooms, blast furnaces and other torrid places stand the terrible heat is a mystery to all but the initiated. In the melting room of the United States mint at Philadelphia the thermometer usually indicates 106 degrees, in gas works 118 degrees, and in blast furnaces about 115 degrees, while in steamships the firemen sometimes have to endure 140 degrees of heat. In all these places the men wear very little clothing, and undoubtedly suffer from the exposure, but not so much as a person might suppose.

The explanation of this fact is that these men are not reached by the humidity. They are working in places where the artificial heat is so intense as to drive out the humidity, and 118 degrees of heat in a pure dry air is not felt so much as a mixture of 90 degrees of heat and 80 per cent. of humidity that tells on people and sorely tries their vitality.

The humidity is the moisture in the air. When it is very intense it prevents the perspiration from passing out through the pores of the skin, and its pressure is very exhausting and the confinement of perspiration exceedingly unhealthy. Although people do not know it, they would be cooler while sitting beside a red hot stove than they would be in the street on any hot mid-summer day.

### Water.

A fact perhaps not generally known is that water, as well as food, requires to be assimilated to properly fulfil its natural offices in the system. Water is not readily incorporated into the blood serum, thinning it, increasing its solvent qualities, and lessening its plastic properties, unless it is drunk in response to thirst, such as normally follows good digestion, brisk exercise, eating salt foods, a hot bath, vigorous sweating, fever, etc. Adventitious water, water taken into the stomach without appetite or demand for it, lingers long in the digestive organs, often producing a feeling of weight, followed by gurgling noises. Unless measures are employed to stimulate the assimilation of water by creating a legitimate demand for it, as expressed by thirst, it is not advisable to force too much on the system. A single glass between meals and at bedtime will wash out the stomach as well as several, where the individual manifests no desire for or an actual repugnance to water. Indifference to a fluid which constitutes three-fourths of the human body is abnormal, and requires treatment; but the treatment must consist in establishing a physiological need for water in the system, not in forcing nature by distending the digestive organs with a heavy fluid.

### To Make Fly Paper.

The other day a reader enquired about how to make fly paper. A reliable old country paper says: To make fly papers, melt 4 ozs. of resin with 2 ozs. of treacle and one drachm of Venice turpentine. Spread on sheets of paper. No fly will alight on a window which has been washed with water in which garlic has been boiled.

The largest needle factory in the world is Redditch, Worcestershire, England. Over 70,000,000 needles are made there weekly.

"The Lost Chord" was written by Sir Arthur Sullivan in a couple of hours, and brought him £10,000 in royalties. During a country walk the song called "Dream Faces" occurred to a musician. No publisher would buy it, but one consented to publish it on the royalty system. In three years the author cleared £14,000.

# Boots for the Young Folks

There's economy in this Footwear, for it wears like iron, though it's so easy and comfortable on the feet. You cannot buy better footwear anywhere at anything like these prices.

## BOYS' BOOTS.

No. 44—

A strong leather boot, neat appearance and great wearer, heavy sole slightly extended to protect upper, tip. Sizes 1 to 5 (no  $\frac{1}{2}$  sizes).

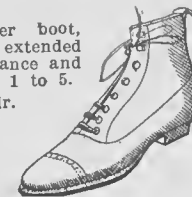
\$1.25 per pair.  
By mail 28c. extra.



No. 45—

Fine, smooth leather boot, medium heavy, tip, extended sole, nice neat appearance and a good wearer. Sizes 1 to 5.

\$1.50 per pair.  
By mail 26c. extra.



No. 47—

Fine kid, medium toe, tip — the boy's dressy boot — comfortable, stylish and a good wearer.

\$2.00 per pair. By mail 24c. extra.

## YOUNG BOYS' BOOTS.

No. 59—

Good smooth leather boot, toe cap, medium toe, good medium sole, a lasting, durable boot. Sizes 11 to 2.

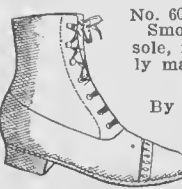
\$1.00 per pair.  
By mail, 23c. extra.



No. 60—

Smooth leather, tip, medium sole, nice appearance, strongly made. Sizes 11 to 13.

\$1.25 per pair.  
By mail 23c. extra. 3



No. 62—

Fine kid, medium toe, tip, sewn sole, a dressy boot for the young lad. Sizes 11 to 13.

\$1.75 per pair. By mail 20c. extra.



## LITTLE BOYS' BOOTS.



75c. per pair.

No. 63—A strong leather boot, round plain toe, pegged sole, copper toe-protector. Just as strongly made as it is possible to make a little boy's boot. Sizes 7 to 10.

By mail 17c. extra.

## CANVAS SLIPPERS.

Strong and durable, leather facings, tan color, leather soles. Light and easy on the feet. Just the kind the little lads like this time of the year. Postage 12c. per pair extra.

Youths', sizes 10, 11, 12 and 13. 85c. per pair.

Boys', sizes 1 to 5, \$1.00 per pair.

## SPORTING OR RUNNING SHOES.

Made with navy blue canvas tops and rubber bottoms. Good value. Postage 10c. per pair extra.

Boys', sizes 1 to 5. . . . .50c. per pair.

Youths', sizes 11 to 13. . . .45c. per pair.

Children's, sizes 6 to 10. . . .40c. per pair.

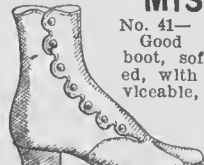
(No  $\frac{1}{2}$  sizes.)

## MISSSES' BOOTS.

No. 41—

Good glove-grain leather boot, soft and pliable, buttoned, with tip and heel. A serviceable, heavy boot. Sizes 11 to 2 (no  $\frac{1}{2}$  sizes.)

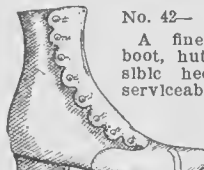
\$1.15 per pair.  
By mail 22c. extra.



No. 42—

A fine, soft grain leather boot, huttoned, tip, low sensible heel. A good, strong, serviceable boot. Sizes 11 to 2 (no  $\frac{1}{2}$  sizes.)

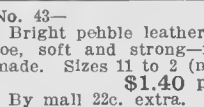
\$1.75 per pair.  
By mail 22c. extra.



No. 43—

Bright pebble leather Lace, plain medium toe, soft and strong—no better school boot made. Sizes 11 to 2 (no  $\frac{1}{2}$  sizes.)

\$1.40 per pair.  
By mail 22c. extra.



## GIRLS' BOOTS.

No. 49—

Strong pebble leather boot, buttoned, medium toe, sewn sole, spring heel, tip. Sizes 8 to 10 (no  $\frac{1}{2}$  sizes.)

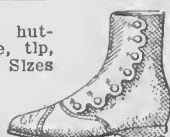
\$1.00 per pair.  
By mail 15c. extra.



No. 50—

Box calf leather boot, huttoned, common sense toe, tip, sewn sole, spring heel. Sizes 8 to 10.

\$1.25 per pair.  
By mail 15c. extra.



## LITTLE GIRLS' BOOTS.

No. 53—Fine kid lace boot, tip, light sewn sole, spring heel, with special steel stays for weak ankles—which can be removed when desirable. Sizes 4 to 6.

\$1.00 per pair.  
By mail 10c. extra.



No. 54—

Dongola kid, huttoned, tip, light sole, spring heel. Sizes 3 to 7.

50c. per pair.  
By mail 7c. extra.



No. 56—

Fine kid, buttoned boot, CHOCOLATE plain toe, spring heels, a very pretty yet serviceable boot. Sizes 4 to 7. \$1.00 per pair.

By mail 7c. extra.



No. 57—

Dongola kid, tip, medium toe, medium sole, spring heel; a nice looking, strong and durable boot. Sizes 5 to 7. \$1.00 per pair.

By mail 11c. extra.



No. 58—

A good leather boot, with patent tip, light sole, spring heel, neat common sense toe, one of the best wearing leather boots for children made. Sizes 5 to 7.

\$1.15 per pair.  
By mail 11c. extra.



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